GETTYSBURG COMPILER.

By H. J. Stahle. GETTYSBURG, PA., MAY 7, 1869. 51st Year---No. 31.

A. M., 1864, S. 2.

NSTITUTION

BITTERS,

THE BEST TONIC AND

NGTHENING BITTERS

IN USE.

...rd. Bentley & Cheney,

...GGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

...SMA FOR THE HAIR,

...estorer, Renewer and Hair Dressing.

LADIES

...VER COMPLAINTS,

SICK HEADACHE

DYSPEPSIA,

CONVALESCENTS

NEURALGIA

PILES

NIGHT MARE

...always Cheapest."

...RIDLES, COLLARS and ... of all kinds, in the County, ... be found at the old and well ... Baltimore st. opposite the ...

...McCREARYS'.

...and Wagon Saddles ...

...eather Draft Collars

...Draft Harness

...lles, Whips, Lashes ...

...H HAIR DRESSER,

...McGUIRE'S

...Flowers Shampoo Lotion.

...McGUIRE'S

...wers for the Teeth.

...RICHARD McGUIRE, ... Depot and Manufactory, ... North Second St., Phila., Pa.

...—Tumblers, Flasks, &c.—a ... very cheap, at GILLESPIE & CO'S.

THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

BY H. J. STAHLE.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. Large reduction to those who advertise by the year.

JOB PRINTING, of every description, done with dispatch, and in the best workmanlike manner, and at the lowest living rates.

OFFICE on Baltimore Street, a few doors above the Court House, on the opposite side, with "Gettysburg Compiler Office" on the building.

Attornies, Physicians, &c.

JOS. H. LITTLE...,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, LITTLESTOWN, PA., Will promptly attend to collections, conveyancing, ... and all other business entrusted to his care. Office on Frederick street, at the office formerly of Dr. Shorb, ...

May 2, 1868. 1y*

D. McCONAUGHY. JOHN M. KRAUTH.

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS.

D. McCONAUGHY has associated JOHN M. KRAUTH, Esq., in the Practice of Law, at his office one door west of Buehler's Drug Store, Chambersburg street. Special attention given to suits, collections and settlement of estates. All legal business and claims to Pension, Bounty, Back Pay, and Damages against United States, at all times, promptly and efficiently attended to. Land Warrants located, and choice Farms for sale in Iowa and other Western States.

Nov. 21, 1868.

J. C. NEELY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office on S. E. corner of the Diamond, Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

WM. A. DUNCAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to him. Office in ... of the Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

EDWARD B. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. ...

Dr. J. C. ...

HAVING LOCATED AT EAST BERLIN, ADAMS COUNTY, ...

Dr. C. W. BENSON

HAS RESUMED the Practice of Medicine in LITTLESTOWN, and offers his services to the public. ...

Dr. J. W. C. O'NEAL'S

OFFICE AND DWELLING, ... corner of Baltimore and High streets, ...

Dr. ... ARMSTRONG,

HAVING located at NEW SALEM, ...

Dr. ... LAUER,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, MIDDLETOWN, ...

Dr. W. J. McCLURE

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR. Has permanently located in New Oxford, ...

J. LAWRENCE HILL, M. D.,

DENTIST. Has his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. Horner's office, ...

DR. WM. STALLSMITH,

DENTIST has located permanently in Gettysburg, and offers his services to the public. ...

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.

...

PREPARED BY

J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. Practical and Analytical Chemists. Sold by all Druggists everywhere. For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg.

Oct. 9, 1868. ...

CHEAP FOR CASH!

NEW STORE! GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C. The undersigned has returned to Gettysburg, and opened a new store in Baltimore street, next door to the Post Office, ... where he offers for sale, CHEAP FOR CASH, ... assortment of Groceries,

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, SALT, &c., with FISH, BACON, LARD, &c.

Also, Liquors,—

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, WHISKIES,

Rums, and everything else in the line. Also, any quantity of Notions, to suit any in the market. Recollect this is the place to buy CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

April 23, 1867.

GETTYSBURG BAKERY.

THE firm of Newport & Ziegler having been dissolved, the undersigned will continue the Baking business, in all its branches, at the old stand,

Corner of South Washington and West Middle streets, Gettysburg, Pa.

All kinds of

CRACKERS AND CAKES,

BREAD, ROLLS, PRETZELS, &C.,

constantly baked and always to be had fresh. With many years experience, and every disposition to please, he feels that he can promise satisfaction to all. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to. With many thanks for the patronage bestowed on the old firm, its continuance is asked.

BALTZER NEWPORT.

April, 1869. tf

LADIES—... a good article of Perfumery ... or Hair Brushes, can be supplied ... J. L. SCHICK'S.

GETTYSBURG

LIME KILNS.

THE undersigned has bought out his former partner, Wm. Gulian, and now continues

THE LIME-BURNING BUSINESS

himself at the Gettysburg Lime Kilns, on the corner of the Railroad and North Stratton Street. Thankful for past patronage, he will endeavor to deserve its continuance, by prosecuting the business as vigorously and on as large a scale as possible—always selling a good article and giving good measure.—Farmers and others may look for the prompt filling of orders.

He also continues the

COAL BUSINESS,

offering the most popular kinds. Housekeepers and others should give him a call—Blacksmith Coal constantly on hand.

Lime and Coal delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.

JACOB REILEY.

Gettysburg, Nov. 15, 1867. tf

GETTYSBURG

NATIONAL BANK.

GOVERNMENT BONDS, of all kinds, BOUGHT and SOLD.

SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS converted into FIVE-TWENTY BONDS without charge.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES CASHED.

The HIGHEST PREMIUM paid on GOLD and SILVER.

STOCKS and BONDS of all kinds, bought for persons without CHARGING COMMISSION.

ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

Interest on SPECIAL DEPOSITS advanced 1 per cent, viz:

5 per cent. for 1 year,

4 per cent. for 6 months,

3 per cent. for 3 months.

Persons wishing information in regard to U. S. Bonds, and Stocks of all kinds, are invited to give us a call, and we will give all information cheerfully.

J. EMORY BAIR, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Oct. 25, 1867. tf

FIRST

NATIONAL BANK

OF GETTYSBURG

Will allow interest on Special Deposits, as follows:

5 per cent. per annum for 1 year.

4 " " " " 6 months.

3 " " " " 3 "

Will CASH COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES and COUPONS.

Will also purchase or sell STOCKS and BONDS of every kind, free of charge as commission, and will at all times pay the HIGHEST PRICE for GOLD and SILVER, and will, with pleasure, transact all business promptly, in whole or in part, pertaining to a well regulated Bank.

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Gettysburg, Nov. 8, 1867.

JOHN C. ZOUCK,

Land Agent,

NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.,

HAS FOR SALE

FARMS, MILLS,

FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS,

TAVERN STANDS, COUNTRY SEATS,

STORE STANDS, TOWN HOUSES & LOTS,

IN PENNSYLVANIA, MARYLAND AND

OTHER STATES.

Persons wishing to purchase as well as to sell property will do well to give me a call at my office, or address by letter, as they will find it to their advantage.

May 29, 1868. 1y

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR,

For the Renovation of the Hair.

THE GREAT DESIDERATUM OF THE AGE.

A dressing which is at once agreeable, healthy, and effectual for preserving the hair. *Faded or gray hair is soon restored to its original color and the gloss and freshness of youth.* Thin hair is thickened, falling hair checked, and baldness often, though not always, cured by its use. Nothing can restore the hair where the follicles are destroyed, or the glands atrophied and decayed. But such as remain can be saved for usefulness by this application. Instead of fouling the hair with a pasty sediment, it will keep it clean and vigorous. Its occasional use will prevent the hair from turning gray or falling off, and consequently prevent baldness. Free from those deleterious substances which make some preparations dangerous and injurious to the hair, the Vigor can only benefit but not harm it. If wanted merely for a

HAIR DRESSING,

nothing else can be found so desirable. Containing neither oil nor dye, it does not soil white cambric, and yet lasts longer on the hair, giving it a rich glossy lustre and a grateful perfume.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists, LOWELL, MASS.

Price $1.00

For Sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg.

Oct. 2, 1868. 1y

CABINET-MAKING.

Wm. B. Stidler.

HAVING located in the town of NEW OXFORD, Adams county, will carry on the business of Cabinet-making, in all its branches.

FURNITURE

kept on hand and made to order. He will also keep for sale a choice assortment of

CHAIRS.

He invites the citizens of the town and surrounding country to give him a call, as he will sell as low as can be purchased at any other place. He will guarantee his work to be made up in the best manner, and of good materials.

New Oxford, Jan. 31, 1868. tf

EXCELSIOR GALLERY.

TIPTON & MYERS,

SUCCESSORS TO C. J. TYSON,

PHOTOGRAPHS,

Photo Miniatures,

AMBROTYPES, &C.,

Stereoscopic Views of the

BATTLE-FIELD,

STEREOSCOPES,

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES,

AND

ALBUMS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

AND AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

We deal in nothing but the best of its kind. Call and examine our stock. Copies can be furnished from all Negatives ever taken at the Gallery.

TYSON'S OLD STAND.

Oct. 9, 1868. tf

LADIES' HATS

AT

H. B. WOODS'S STORE.

ALWAYS the LATEST STYLES, and at LOWEST PRICES.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, WREATHS AND TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK.

Call and compare prices.

April 16, 1869. 2m

DR. R. HORNER,

PHYSICIAN AND DRUGGIST,

Office and Drug Store, CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG.

Medical advice without charge.

DEALER IN

DRUGS, MEDICINES, PATENT MEDICINES, STATIONERY, PERFUMERY, SOAPS, TOILET ARTICLES, BRUSHES, DYE STUFFS, SPICES, BAKING SODA, CREAM OF TARTAR, LAMPS, COAL OIL, &C., &C.

PURE LIQUORS for medicinal purposes.

Dr. R. Horner's OLIEN, a valuable remedy for chapped hands, rough skin, &c.

All articles warranted pure and genuine.

Dec. 27, 1867. tf

WM. BOYER & SON,

DEALERS IN

GROCERIES, NOTIONS,

TOBACCOS, &C.

ALSO,

Stone, Wooden and Willow Ware.

A General Assortment of all Goods

usually kept in a

FIRST-CLASS FAMILY GROCERY.

Jan. 10, 1868. tf

New Boot and Shoe Store.

D. KITZMILLER & BRO.,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

YORK STREET, OPPOSITE THE BANK

Sign of the Big Boot.

THE undersigned have opened a new Boot and Shoe Store, on York street, Gettysburg, in the room recently occupied by Soper & McCartney, and have just received from the city a large assortment of

BOOTS & SHOES,

for Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Childrens' Wear, consisting of

CALF AND KIP BOOTS, CONGRESS AND BALMORAL GAITERS, SLIPPERS, &C.

We also MANUFACTURE TO ORDER, all kinds of BOOTS & SHOES—the work being made up of best materials and by first-class workmen. The senior partner has been in the business for over 15 years and personally superintends all work made up. We respectfully invite the attention of the public to our establishment, and hope by strict attention to business and by selling at lowest cash prices, to give entire satisfaction.

DAVID KITZMILLER,
JACOB A. KITZMILLER.

June 26, 1868. tf

MARSH CREEK

PLANING MILL.

THE undersigned has established a PLANING MILL, on Marsh creek, four miles from Gettysburg, at which he will manufacture

DOORS AND DOOR FRAMES, WINDOW SASH AND FRAMES, FLOORING, WEATHERBOARDING,

Chair and Work Boards, with everything else made at such a factory, and needed in the building line. The best of lumber will always be used, all thoroughly dried, a kiln having been put up for the purpose. Orders solicited, and promptly attended to. Prices as low as the lowest, and every effort made to accommodate customers.

JOHN B. PFOUTZ.

May 15, 1868. 1y

WILLIAM CHRITZMAN,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Carpenter & Contractor.

Having removed to my new Shop

On Washington street, between Middle and Chambersburg streets,

and introduced Steam Power, I am prepared to furnish all kinds of work for building purposes, of the best material, and as neatly and cheaply as it can be done at any other establishment in the county. Experienced hands always in readiness and work executed with promptness and dispatch.

Thankful for past favors, I hope by attention to business, to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

April 16, 1869. tf

PATENT

INDIGO BLUEING BAG,

THE MOST

Economical, Cleanly and Complete Article Ever Used

BY thrifty Housekeepers and Laundresses. Each Bag is provided with a Box, so that it can be put safely away as soon as used.

PRICE 20 Cts. HALF SIZE 10 Cts.

This Bag contains no acid, and will not injure the finest fabrics. One Twenty cent bag will outlast two eight ounce vials of Liquid Blue, besides giving a softer color and avoiding the danger and annoyance of broken or uncorked bottles.

Inquire for it at any Respectable Grocery.

Patented Dec. 21, 1867, and for sale by PRANG'S ... COLOR CO., G. T. RAYNOLDS & Co., 106 & 108 Fulton Street, N. Y.

April 9, 1869. 6m

DOBBINS'

ELECTRIC

BOOT POLISH

MAKES A LASTING SHINE.

THOSE who black their boots on Saturday night with ordinary blacking, don't have much shine on Sunday, as the polish rubs off, but the shine of

DOBBINS' BLACKING

Lasts Saturday Night and all day Sunday.

It beats any other Blacking made.

Manufactured only by J. B. Dobbins, at his immense Soap and Blacking Works, Sixth Street and Germantown Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

For sale by WM. J. MARTIN, Gettysburg.

Nov. 27, 1868. 6m

HONEY.—The real, clear, simon pure HONEY, can be had at GILLESPIE & CO'S.

Wm. C. Stallsmith & Son,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

CARPENTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

DOORS, SHUTTERS, BLINDS, SASH, DOOR AND WINDOW FRAMES, CORNICE, DOOR & WINDOW BRACKETS, constantly on hand and manufactured to order of the

BEST MATERIALS,

by experienced workmen, and at

REASONABLE RATES.

Orders promptly attended to.

Jan 22, 1869. tf

NEW SADDLER SHOP.

ON the Hill, Baltimore street, Gettysburg, Pa.—Constantly on hand, or made to order, all kinds of

RIDING SADDLES,

WAGON SADDLES,

CARRIAGE HARNESS,

DRAUGHT HARNESS,

RIDING BRIDLES,

BLIND BRIDLES,

COLLARS,

FLY-NETS, &c.,

as low as the lowest.

J. M. ROWE.

June 21, 1867. tf

REMOVED!

HEADQUARTERS FOR

CLOTHING,

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes,

AND

Every Kind of Gentlemen's Wear,

SUCH AS

LINEN COLLARS,

PAPER CUFFS,

PAPER BOSOMS,

COTTON STOCKINGS,

GLOVES,

HANDKERCHIEFS,

POCKET BOOKS,

TRAVELING SACKS,

UMBRELLAS,

CANES, &C., &C.

I keep Gentlemen's Wear of all kinds and will sell them at the

Lowest Cash Prices.

ALSO

BOYS' HATS AND SHOES

in great variety.

Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere.

THEO. C. NORRIS,
Arnold's Old Corner,
Centre Square, Gettysburg.

Feb. 26, 1869. tf

ALISMA,

THE BEST

Hair Restorer and Renewer

IN THE WORLD!

Restores gray and faded Hair to its ORIGINAL COLOR, removes Dandruff,

CURES ALL DISEASES OF THE SCALP,

prevents BALDNESS, and makes the Hair grow Soft, Glossy and Luxuriantly.

Alisma is the Best,

The Cheapest, and most satisfactory

OF ANY ARTICLE IN USE,

and should be used by every one who admires a

BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF HAIR.

Put up in two sizes, Small (8 oz.) $1.00
Large (16 oz.) $1.50 per Bottle.

EACH BOTTLE IN A NEAT PAPER BOX.

Seward, Bentley & Cheney,

Druggists, Buffalo, N. Y., Proprietors. They are also proprietors of

SEWARD'S COUGH SYRUP,

a splendid article for

Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis,

and all diseases of the

THROAT AND LUNGS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dec. 11, 1868. 1y

ICE CREAM SALOON.

JOHN GRUEL,

CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG,

next door to Eagle Hotel,

Has always on hand a large assortment of all kinds of

CONFECTIONERY,

made of the best materials, with Fruits, Almonds, Raisins, Figs, Cakes, &c.

ICE CREAM,

served to customers, and orders for Families or Parties promptly filled. Having special accommodations for Ladies and Gentlemen, and determined to please, he invites his friends to give him a call.

April 16, 1869. tf

ANOTHER BAKERY.

THE undersigned has opened a Bakery at the corner of Washington and High streets, Gettysburg, and invites the public's patronage.

FRESH BREAD,

ROLLS, TWIST,

CAKES, PRETZELS, &C.,

EVERY DAY.

By using the best of flour and other materials, and doing his work well, he hopes to give satisfaction in every case. Call at or send your orders to the Bakery, corner of Washington and High streets, opposite the Female Institute and Powers's Granite Yard.

CHRISTIAN HOFFMAN.

April 17, 1868. tf

REMOVAL.

JOHN W. TIPTON,

FASHIONABLE BARBER,

OPPOSITE the Eagle Hotel, Gettysburg, Pa., where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also an excellent assistant and will insure satisfaction. Give him a call.

April 2, 1869. tf

GROCERIES, &C.—Country merchants supplied at wholesale with Groceries, &c., at GILLESPIE & CO'S.

A PRAYER.

BY MATTHEW ARNOLD.

Thou, who dost dwell alone—
Thou, who dost know thine own—
Thou, to whom all are known,
From the cradle to the grave—
Save, O save!

From the world's temptation;
From tribulations;
From that fierce anguish
Wherein we languish;
From that torpor deep
Wherein we lie asleep,
Heavy as death, cold as the grave—
Save, O save!

When the soul, growing clearer,
Sees God no nearer;
When the soul, mounting higher,
To God comes no higher;
But the arch-fiend Pride
Mounts at her side,
Foiling her high emprise,
Sealing her eagle eyes;
And when we fain would soar,
Makes idols to adore;
Changing the pure emotion
Of her high devotion
To a skin-deep sense
Of her own eloquence;
Strong to deceive, strong to enslave—
Save, O save!

From the ingrained fashion
Of this earthly nature,
That mars Thy creature;
From grief, that is but passion;
From mirth, that is but feigning;
From tears, that bring no healing;
From wild and weak complaining;
Thine old strength revealing—
Save, O save!

From doubt, where all is double,
Where wise men are not strong;
Where comfort turns to trouble,
Where just men suffer wrong;
Where sorrow treads on joy;
Where sweet things soonest cloy;
Where faiths are built on dust,
Where love is half mistrust,
Hungry, and barren, and sharp as the sea—
O, set us free!

O, let the false dream fly,
Where our sick souls do lie
Tossing continually,
O, where thy voice doth come
Let all doubts be dumb;
Let all words be mild;
All strifes be reconciled,
All pains beguiled!
Light bring no blindness,
Love no unkindness,
Knowledge no ruin,
Fear no undoing,
From the cradle to the grave—
Save, O save!

BRIEF THOUGHTS.

A man who is angry is no longer himself.

Hunger for company is keen, but must be discriminating.

Troubles are like babies, they grow bigger by nursing.

The wise man blushes at his faults, but is not ashamed to mend them.

Conversation is a game in which all mankind are our competitors.

He that lives without envy and covetousness may aspire to everything.

Happiness consists in being perfectly satisfied with what we have got and with what we haven't got.

No person ever got stung by hornets who kept away from where they were. It is just so with habits.

John Foster says of some one that "his memory was nothing but a row of hooks to hang up grudges upon."

Some descendant of Solomon has wisely remarked that those who go to law for damages are sure to get them.

Learn what you know already as if you had never learned it; things are never so well known but we may forget them.

It is better to be chosen as an umpire by an enemy than by a friend. In the first case we make a friend; in the second an enemy.

The good man sins sometimes—weakness is natural to him; but he ought to watch so diligently over himself that he shall never fall twice into the same crime.

HOPE AND COURAGE.—True hope is based on energy of character. A strong mind always hopes, and always has cause to hope, because it knows the mutability of human affairs, and how slight a circumstance may change the course of events.—Such a spirit too, rests upon itself; it is not confined to particular objects; and if at last all should be lost, it has saved itself its own integrity and worth. Hope awakens courage, while despondency is the last of all evils; it is the abandonment of good—the giving up of the battle of life with dead nothingness. He who can implant courage in the human soul, is its best physician.—To seek to govern men by their fears and their wants, is an unworthy purpose; the desire to rule by means of cowardice is of itself cowardice. Love inspires courage and hope, and this is doubly the giver and preserver of life. Whatever teaches us boldly to combat the manifold evils and assaults of life, enables us to win the crown of victory. Special care, therefore, ought to be taken in education to teach what true courage is—as well in social and domestic as in public affairs—and by what means it may be best sustained.

HASTY FRIENDSHIP.—Some people are continually acquiring "dear friends." Ladies of an impressible nature have been known to add two or three to their list every week during the season. Men are not, generally speaking, as apt to rush into friendship as the more amiable sex; yet many of us contract friendship in haste, that we repent at leisure. True friends are scarce articles. They cannot be picked up like pebbles. Will the ladies excuse us for saying that men's friendships are, in most cases, stronger than theirs? The charming young creatures who walk with their arms linked around each other's waists, and exchange kisses and confidences daily, are not, as a general thing, so closely wedded together by mutual affection, but that envy or jealousy may part them or even make them enemies. A true friend is hard to find.

A SUIT has just been tried before Judge Kirkpatrick, in Pittsburg, under the new act of assembly allowing parties in interest to testify on the trial. It was an action of slander. The new rule did not seem to work well. The parties interested flatly contradicted each other. In charging the jury, the judge said it was evident somebody had lied, and it was for the jury to determine who.

THE velocipedists have "got" Hartford. Velocipedes are driven off the side walks there inaccordance with an ordinance prohibiting "vehicles propelled by hand" to be used where there are foot passengers. The velocipedists, however, retort triumphantly that their machines are "propelled by foot."

ABOUT VELOCIPEDES.

A correspondent of the New York *Post* speaks of an improved velocipede, fitted with an umbrella, a lantern, and a place for a change of clothing, as well as a splash board, to keep the mud off the rider's back, and possibly a locker for lunch. At this rate the velocipede will presently become one of the "modern improvements," which no well-regulated family can do without—but it will probably require a span of horses to draw it.

That the career of the "velocipedestrian" is not one of unalloyed happiness is gently suggested by the following inquiries, propounded by a novice in a Western journal:

"If a fellow goes with his velocipede to call upon a lady, whose house has no front yard, and no back yard, and there are a lot of boys in front of it, ready to pounce upon his machine, and the lady is smiling through the window, what is he to do with it?

"If a fellow, riding his velocipede, meets a lady upon a particularly rough bit of road, where it requires both hands to steer, is he positively required to let go with one hand to lift his hat; and if so, what will he do with his machine?

"If a fellow, riding his velocipede, overtakes a lady carrying two bundles and a parcel, what shall he do with it?

"If a fellow, riding his machine, meets three ladies walking abreast, opposite a particularly tall curbstone, what ought he to do with it?

"If a lady meets a fellow riding his machine, and asks him to go shopping with her, what can he do with it?

"If the hind wheel of a fellow's machine flings mud just above the saddle, ought he to call on people who do not keep a duplex-mirror and clothes-brush in the front hall?

"If a fellow, riding his velocipede, encounters his expected father-in-law, bothering over a bit of slippery side walk, what shall he do with it?

"If people, coming suddenly around corners, will run against a fellow's machine, is he bound to stop and apologize, or are they?

"If a fellow is invited to join a funeral procession, ought he to ride his machine?

"And is it proper to ride a velocipede to church; and if so, what will he do with it when he gets there?"

There should be a "mixed commission" of ladies to decide these questions.

LEARN TO WAIT.—Of all the lessons that humanity has to learn in life's school, the hardest is to learn to wait. Not to wait with the folded hands that claim life's prizes without previous effort, but, having struggled and crowded the slow years with trial, see no such results as effort seems to warrant—nay perhaps, disaster instead. To stand firm at such a crisis of existence, to preserve one's self respect, not to lose hold or to relax effort, this is greatness, whether achieved by man or woman, whether the eye of the world notes it, or it is recorded in that book which the light of eternity shall alone make clear to the vision.

TERRIBLE FAMINE IN THE NORTH OF EUROPE.—Advices by mail from the countries on the Baltic sea tell of a terrible and widely extended famine now existing there. A letter says that the distress is indescribable. From the 23d of May to the 18th of August, last year, no rain fell, and the summer crops were scorched. Bread can now be scarcely got, even at the most exorbitant price, and, as the roads are impassable by reason of the extraordinary wet weather, no help from abroad can reach the people. The debilitated condition of the population and their herding together in the larger villages, in the hope of getting food and shelter, has engendered disease, which is making fearful ravages.

"SOME time ago—within the last few days—a man from Pennsylvania was nominated for a consulate, without consulting either of the Senators. It was found out that he was a constitutional thief, and yesterday his name was withdrawn."

So said Simon Cameron in his attack on Grant in the Senate on Wednesday. The party referred is Frederick Cox, Esq., of Philadelphia, who was appointed by Grant, Consul to Leghorn. Mr. Cox is a member and director of the Union League Club of Philadelphia, and probably owed his nomination to the distinguished position he holds in that body, as he is not known to be a member of the Grant "freundschaft." Mr. Cox, it seems, is an habitual thief, and after his appointment stole a box of cigars out of a grocery store to send as a present to the President to propitiate his favor. This was imprudent in Mr. Cox, for somebody else who wanted to go to Leghorn found it out and gave the little incident so much publicity, that Mr. Grant was compelled to throw his friend overboard.—*Lancaster Intelligencer.*

DONNELLY, the ferocious foe of the great Washburne family, is going to give his party trouble in Minnesota this fall. The Ramsey-Washburne clique have secured all the Federal offices, and left Donnelly and his friends out in the cold. Donnelly proposes to make things hot for his enemies by running for Governor as an independent Republican candidate. He is personally very popular in the State, and if a Democrat should slip in he will not feel very badly.

THE Emperor Napoleon has postponed the execution of his plan to erect a splendid statue to his mother, Queen Hortense. The unpleasant allusions to her with which the opposition papers in France have recently abounded, had no doubt much to do with this decision. The monument was to have been erected in front of the Tuilleries.

A DOG is counted mad when he won't take something to drink, and a man when he takes too much. A financier remains respectable with a fortune that don't belong to him, while a beggar becomes a criminal for purloining a piece of meat.

THIN MAN.—"Boy, what's that hungry-looking dog following me for?"

Insulting Boy.—"He thinks you are a bone, I reckon!"

NEW JERSEY has some eighteen establishments engaged in the production of silk goods.

REGISTRY LAW.

AN ACT

Further supplemental to the act relative to the elections of this Commonwealth.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same,* That it shall be the duty of each of the assessors within this Commonwealth, on the first Monday in June of each year, to take up the transcript he has received from the county commissioners under the eighth section of the act of 15th April, 1834, and proceed to an immediate revision of the same, by striking therefrom the name of every person who is known by him to have died or removed since the last previous assessment from the district of which he is the assessor, or whose death or removal from the same shall be made known to him, and to add to the same the name of any qualified voter who shall be known by him to have moved into the district since the last previous assessment, or whose removal into the same shall be or shall have been made known to him, and also the names of all who shall make claim to him, to be qualified voters therein. As soon as this revision is completed he shall visit every dwelling house in the district and make careful inquiry if any person whose name is on his list has died or removed from the district, and if so to take the same therefrom, or whether any qualified voter resides therein whose name is not on his list, and if so to add the same thereto; and in all cases where a name is added to the list a tax shall forthwith be assessed against the person; and the assessor shall in all cases ascertain, by inquiry, upon what ground the person so assessed claims to be a voter. Upon the completion of this work, it shall be the duty of each assessor as aforesaid to proceed to make out a list, in alphabetical order, of the white freemen, above twenty one years of age, claiming to be qualified voters in the ward, borough, township or district of which he is the assessor, and opposite each of said names state whether said freeman is or is not a house keeper; and if he is, the number of his residence, in towns where the same are numbered, with the street, alley or court in which situated; and if in a town where there are no numbers, the name of the street, alley or court on which said house fronts; also, the occupation of the person; and where he is not a housekeeper, the occupation, place of boarding and with whom, and if working for another, the name of the employer and write opposite each of said names the word "voter;" where any person claims to vote by reason of naturalization, he shall exhibit his certificate thereof to the assessor unless he has been for five consecutive years next preceding a voter in said district; and in all cases where the person has been naturalized, the name shall be marked with the letter "N;" where the person has merely declared his intentions to become a citizen and designs to be naturalized before the next election, the name shall be marked "D. I.;" where the claim is to vote by reason of being between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two, as provided by law, the word "age" shall be entered; and if the person has moved into the election district to reside since the last general election, the letter "R" shall be placed opposite the name. It shall be the further duty of each assessor as aforesaid, upon the completion of the duties herein imposed, to make out a separate list of all new assessments made by him and the amounts assessed upon each, and furnish the same immediately to the county commissioners, who shall immediately add the names to the tax duplicate of the ward, borough, township or district in which they have been assessed.

SEC. 2. On the list being completed and the assessments made as aforesaid, the same shall forthwith be returned to the county commissioners, who shall cause duplicate copies of said lists, with the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid, to be made out as soon as practicable and placed in the hands of the assessor, who shall, prior to the first of August in each year, put one copy thereof on the door of or on the house where the election of the respective district is required to be held, and retain the other in his possession, for the inspection, free of charge, of any person resident in the said election district who shall desire to see the same; and it shall be the duty of the said assessor to add, from time to time, on the personal application of any one claiming the right to vote, the name of such claimant, and mark opposite the name "C. V.;" and immediately assess him with a tax, noting, as in all other cases, his occupation, residence, whether a boarder or housekeeper; if a boarder, with whom he boards; and whether naturalized or designing to be, marking in all such cases the letters, opposite the name, "N." or "D. I.," as the case may be: if the person claiming to be assessed be naturalized, he shall exhibit to the assessor his certificate of naturalization; and if he claims that he designs to be naturalized before the next ensuing election, he shall exhibit the certificate of his declaration of intention; in all cases where any ward, borough, township or election district is divided into two or more precincts, the assessor shall note in all his assessments the election precinct in which each elector resides, and shall make a separate return for each to the county commissioners, in all cases in which a return is required from him by the provisions of this act; and the county commissioners, in making duplicate copies of all such returns, shall make duplicate copies of the names of the voters in each precinct, separately, and shall furnish the same to the assessor; and the copies required by this act to be placed on the doors of or on election places on or before the first of August in each year, shall be placed on the door of or on the election place in each of said precincts.

SEC. 3. After the assessments have been completed on the tenth day preceding the second Tuesday in October of each year, the assessor shall, on the Monday immediately following, make a return to the county commissioners of the names of all persons assessed by him since the return required to be made by him by the second section of this act, noting opposite each name the observations and explanations required to be noted as aforesaid; and the county commissioners shall thereupon cause the same to be added to the return required by the second section of this act, and a full and correct copy thereof to be made, containing the names of all persons so returned as resident taxables in said ward, borough, township or precinct, and furnish the same, together with the necessary election blanks, to the officers of the election in said ward, borough, township or precinct, on or before six o'clock in the morning of the second Tuesday of October; and no man shall be permitted to vote at the election on that day whose name is not on said list, unless he shall make proof of his right to vote, as hereinafter required.

SEC. 4. On the day of election any person whose name is not on the said list, and claiming the right to vote at said election, shall produce at least one qualified voter of the district as a witness to the residence of the claimant in the district in which he claims to be a voter, for the period of at least ten days next preceding said election, which witness shall take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed, affidavit to the facts stated by him, which affidavit shall define clearly where the residence is of the person so claiming to be a voter; and the person so claiming the right to vote shall also take and subscribe a written, or partly written and partly printed affidavit, stating, to the best of his knowledge and belief, where and when he was born; that he is a citizen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania and of the United States; that he has resided in the Commonwealth one year, or if formerly a citizen therein and has moved therefrom, that he has resided therein six months next preceding said election; that he has not moved into the district for the purpose of voting therein; that he has paid a State or county tax within two years, which was assessed at least ten days before said election; and, if a naturalized citizen, shall also state when, where and by what court he was naturalized, and shall also produce his certificate of naturalization for examination; the said affidavit shall state when and where the tax claimed to be paid by the affiant was assessed, and when, where and to whom paid; and tax receipt therefor shall be produced for examination, unless the affiant shall state in his affidavit that it has been lost or destroyed, or that he never received any; but if the person so claiming the right to vote shall take and subscribe an affidavit, that he is a native born citizen of the United States, (or if born elsewhere, shall state that fact in his affidavit, and shall produce evidence that he has been naturalized, or that he is entitled to citizenship by reason of his father's naturalization;) and shall further state in his affidavit that he is, at the time of taking the affidavit, between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years; that he has resided in the State one year and in the election district ten days next preceding such election, he shall be entitled to vote, although he shall not have paid taxes; the said affidavits of all persons making such claims, and the affidavits of the witnesses to their residence, shall be preserved by the election board, and at the close of the election they shall be enclosed with the list of voters, tally list and other papers required by law to be filed by the return judge with the prothonotary, and shall remain on file therewith in the prothonotary's office, subject to examination, as other election papers are. If the election officers shall find that the applicant or applicants possess all the legal qualifications of voters, he or they shall be permitted to vote, and the name or names shall be added to the list of taxables by the election officers, the word "tax" being added where the claimant claims to vote on tax, and the word "age" where he claims to vote on age; the same words being added by the clerks in each case respectively, on the lists of persons voting at such election.

SEC. 5. It shall be lawful for any qualified citizen of the district, notwithstanding the name of the proposed voter is contained on the list of resident taxables, to challenge the vote of such person; whereupon the same proof of the right of suffrage as is now required by law shall be publicly made and acted on by the election board, and the vote admitted or rejected, according to the evidence; every person claiming to be a naturalized citizen shall be required to produce his naturalization certificate at the election before voting, except where he has been for ten years, consecutively, a voter in the district in which he offers his vote; and on the vote of such person being received, it shall be the duty of the election officers to write or stamp on such certificate the word "voted," with the month and year; and if any election officer or officers shall receive a second vote on the same day, by virtue of the same certificate, excepting where sons are entitled to vote by virtue of the naturalization of their fathers, they and the person who shall offer such second vote, upon so offending, shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the court; but the fine shall not exceed one hundred dollars in each case, nor the imprisonment one year; the like punishment shall be inflicted on conviction of the officers of election who shall neglect or refuse to make, or cause to be made, the indorsement required, as aforesaid, on said naturalization certificate.

SEC. 6. If any election officer shall refuse or neglect to require such proof of the right of suffrage as is prescribed by this law, or the laws to which this is a supplement, from any person offering to vote whose name is not on the list of assessed voters, or whose right to vote is challenged by any qualified voter present, and shall admit such person to vote without requiring such proof, every person so offending shall, upon conviction, be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced, for every such offence, to pay a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to undergo an imprisonment not more than one year, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 7. Ten days preceding every election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States, it shall be the duty of the assessor to attend at the place fixed by law for holding the election in each election district, and then and there hear all applications of persons whose names have been omitted from the list of assessed voters, and who claim the right to vote, or whose rights have originated since the same was made out, and shall add the names of persons thereto as shall show that they are entitled to the right of suffrage in such district, on the personal application of the claimant only, and forthwith assess them with the proper tax.—After completing the list, a copy thereof shall be placed on the door of or on the house where the election is to be held, at least eight days before the election; and at the election the same course shall be pursued, in all respects, as is required by this act and the acts to which it is a supplement, at the general elections in October. The assessor shall also make the same returns to the county commissioners of all assessments made by virtue of this section; and the county commissioners shall furnish copies thereof to the election officers in each district, in like manner in all respects as is required at the general election in October.

SEC. 8. The same rules and regulations shall apply at every special election, and at every separate city, borough or ward election, in all respects, as at the the general elections in October.

SEC. 9. The respective assessors, inspectors and judges of the elections shall each have the power to administer oaths to any person claiming the right to be assessed or the right of suffrage, or in regard to any other matter or thing required to be done or inquired into by any person in relation to any matter or thing concerning which they shall be lawfully interrogated by any of said officers, shall be punished as perjury.

SEC. 10. The assessors shall each receive the same compensation for the time necessarily spent in performing the duties hereby enjoined as is provided by law for the performance of their other duties, to be paid by the county commissioners as in other cases; and it shall not be lawful for any assessor to assess a tax against any person whatever within ten days next preceding the election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, in any year, or within ten days next before any election for electors of President and Vice President of the United States; any violation of this provision shall be a misdemeanor, and subject the officers so offending to a fine, on conviction, not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 11. On the petition of five or more citizens of the county, stating under oath that they verily believe that frauds will be practiced at the election about to be held, in any district, it shall be the duty of the court of common pleas of said county, if in session, or if not, a judge thereof in vacation, to appoint two judicious, sober and intelligent citizens of the county to act as overseers of said election; said overseers shall be selected from different political parties, where the inspectors belong to different parties, and where both of said inspectors belong to the same political party, both of the overseers shall be taken from the opposite political party; said overseers shall have the right to be present with the officers of the election, during the whole time the same is held, the votes counted, and the returns made out and signed by the election officers; to keep a list of voters, if they see proper; to challenge any person offering to vote, and interrogate him and his witnesses, under oath, in regard to his right of suffrage at said election, and to examine his papers produced; and the officers of said election are required to afford to said overseers so selected and appointed every convenience and facility for the discharge of their duties; and if said election officers shall refuse to permit said overseers to be present and perform their duties as aforesaid, or if they shall be driven away from the polls by violence or intimidation, all the votes polled at such election district may be rejected by any tribunal trying a contest under said election; *Provided,* That no person signing the petition shall be appointed an overseer.

SEC. 12. If any prothonotary, clerk, or the deputy of either, or any other person, shall affix the seal of office to any naturalization paper, or permit the same to be affixed, or give out, or cause or permit the same to be given out, in blank, whereby it may be fraudulently used, or furnish a naturalization certificate to any person who shall not have been duly examined and sworn in open court, in the presence of some of the judges thereof, according to the act of Congress, or shall aid in, connive at, or in any way permit the issue of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; or if any one shall fraudulently use any such certificate of naturalization, knowing that it was fraudulently issued, or shall vote, or attempt to vote thereon, or if any one shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any certificate of naturalization not issued to him, he shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor; and either or any of the persons, their aiders or abettors, guilty of either of the misdemeanors aforesaid, shall, on conviction, be fined in a sum not exceeding one thousand dollars, and imprisoned in the proper penitentiary for a period not exceeding three years.

SEC. 13. Any person who on oath or affirmation, in or before any court in this State, or officer authorized to administer oaths shall, to procure a certificate of naturalization, for himself or any other person, wilfully depose, declare or affirm any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be false, or shall in like manner deny any matter to be fact, knowing the same to be true, shall be deemed guilty of perjury; and any certificate of naturalization issued in pursuance of any such deposition, declaration or affirmation, shall be null and void; and it shall be the duty of the court issuing the same, upon proof being made before it that it was fraudulently obtained, to take immediate measures for recalling the same for cancellation; and any person who shall vote, or attempt to vote, on any paper so obtained, or who shall in any way aid in, connive at, or have any agency whatever in the issue, circulation or use of any fraudulent naturalization certificate, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, shall undergo an imprisonment in the penitentiary for not more than two years, and pay a fine, not more than one thousand dollars, for every such offence, or either or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. Any assessor, election officer or person appointed as an overseer, who shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined by this act, without reasonable or legal cause, shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars; and if any assessor shall assess any person as a voter who is not qualified, or shall refuse to assess any one who is qualified, he shall be guilty of a misdemeanor in office, and on conviction be punished by fine or imprisonment, and also be subject to an action for damages by the party aggrieved; and if any person shall fraudulently alter, add to, deface or destroy any list of voters, made out as directed by this act, or tear down or remove the same from the place where it has been fixed, with fraudulent or mischievous intent, or for any improper purpose, the person so offending shall be guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 15. All elections for city, ward, borough, township and election officers shall hereafter be held on the second Tuesday of October, subject to all the provisions of the laws regulating the election of such officers not inconsistent with this act; the persons elected to such offices at that time shall take their places at the expiration of the terms of the persons holding the same at the time of such election; but no election for the office of assessor or assistant assessor shall be held, under this act, until the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

SEC. 16. At all elections hereafter held, under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened between the hours of six and seven o'clock a. m., and closed at seven o'clock p. m.

SEC. 17. It shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to prepare forms for all the blanks made necessary by this act, and furnish copies of the same to the county commissioners of the several counties of the Commonwealth; and the county commissioners of each county shall, as soon as may be necessary after receipt of the same, at the proper expense of the county, procure and furnish to all the election officers of the election districts of their respective counties copies of such blanks, in such quantities as may be rendered necessary for the discharge of their duties under this act.

SEC. 18. None of the foregoing provisions of this act shall apply to the city of Philadelphia, excepting sections twelve and thirteen.

SEC. 19. That citizens of this State temporarily in the service of the State or of the United States governments, on clerical or other duty, and who do not vote where thus employed, shall not be thereby deprived of the right to vote in their several election districts if otherwise duly qualified.

SEC. 20. The act entitled "A further supplement to the act relating to the elections of this Commonwealth," approved April fourth, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, and all other laws altered or supplied by this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

The sections, from the 21st to the 43rd inclusive, excepting the 38th, relate to the manner of making assessments and conducting elections in the City of Philadelphia. The said 38th section, which appears to be general in its application, reads as follows:

SEC. 38. That if any person, upon any false representation, or by the production of any forged, false or spurious naturalization certificate, or upon any such certificate not duly issued according to the act of Congress, shall cause his name to be placed, or shall attempt to have his name placed upon any extra assessment list for election purposes, or upon any list of qualified electors authorized or required to be made by any law of this Commonwealth, or shall vote or attempt to vote at any general or presidential election, every such person, on conviction thereof, shall be adjudged guilty of high misdemeanor, and shall be sentenced to imprisonment in the jail of the proper county for a term of not less than twelve months; and every person who shall aid or abet any other person in such false representation or attempt shall, on conviction thereof, be adjudged guilty of a high misdemeanor, and suffer the like penalty.

THE "Norwegian giant," said to be eight foot high, and ever so many inches around the chest, arrived at New York, per steamer Glasgow.

IT is said that when a Russian husband neglects to beat his wife for a month or two, she begins to get alarmed at his indifference.

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FRIDAY, MAY 7, 1869.

IT seems that the negro lately appointed to a Federal office in New Orleans is not "full," having in fact owned slaves in his own proper person up to the time of the war. His defeated rival for the position was a General in the Union army.

IT is now stated that the United States authorities have no apprehension of difficulty with Spain, and that the squadron of American war vessels intended to protect American interests in Cuban waters is not unusually large, and will not be increased in anticipation of any collision.

THE New York *Herald* says that trouble is evidently brewing between the Western Republicans and President Grant. One Western journal asserts bluntly that Grant has been egregiously humbugged in the matter of his appointments, and imputes improper motives to those near the throne or behind it in influencing his judgment.

THE *True Press*, the Radical organ of Sullivan county, has suspended. The Bloomsburg *Columbian* says its editor had been promised the Postoffice at Laporte, but failing to make the connection, he relies in utter contempt of the Radical plan of allowing Congressmen to decide who shall and who shall not hold office in their respective districts.

THE New York *Independent*, a paper intensely Radical, urges Fred Douglass, the negro orator, for a seat in Grant's Cabinet, where, says the *Independent*, "there is a great lack of first class men." Really this is a precious confession; the white Republicans being so deficient in brains, they are forced to "rally on the reserve," and call upon the niggers to help them carry on the government.

A CABLE dispatch from London says it is rumored that the British government will adopt a new and bold policy as to the Spanish Cuban question, belligerent rights to be conceded to Cuban insurgents, assistance tendered and the independence of the Islands assured. This, it is argued, will prevent her annexation to the United States, and give show of consistency in the Alabama claims and belligerent rights on the question pending with the American government.

HON. ARNOLD PLUMER died at his residence, in Franklin, Pa., on the afternoon of the 28th ult., in the 75th year of his age. Mr. Plumer all his life was an ardent Democrat, and was held in high regard by his party. He filled at different times the positions of U. S. Marshal, member of Congress and Canal Commissioner, in all of which he discharged his duties with ability and scrupulous integrity. He was one of the last of the representative politicians of the better days of the country.

THE Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*, a decent Republican paper, condemns the new Registry law, declaring that "under any circumstances this act is likely to produce much confusion, vexation and trouble. It will impose upon every honest citizen burthens which will not be agreeable. It is doubtful whether it will prevent the dishonest from violating the elective franchise with the impunity formerly practiced. It has the additional and very grave objection that it is to be entirely a party measure;" and "if it is not annulled in the Judiciary, it surely will be condemned by impartial critic ism."

THE New York *World's* Washington correspondent, (usually reliable,) says that—

"Parson Brownlow, Senator Sprague, Senator Fowler, Senator Howe and Senator Sherz are now known to be in unconcealed antagonism to the President. The bone of contention in the case of the first, as of the last, is division of interest and satisfaction upon the question of patronage in the States. Mr. Brownlow's idea is, in a word, that he will not and, indeed, dare not allow the impulsiveness of his temperament. The two others are sincerely believed not to be in harmony with the prospective policy of the administration. Very few Senators, in truth, are with the President. These, however, have openly broke with him. The departure of others is only a question of time, and of very short time."

THE N. Y. *Independent* has broken out in a new place. It says—"Under the present auspices at Washington (unless we greatly misjudge the signs of the times,) the Republican party will gradually grow weaker and weaker, and their opponents steadily stronger and stronger. The moral sympathy which formerly united the Republican ranks into an irresistible phalanx is now becoming dull and chilled in each man's breast. The elected leader cares for no great idea, and does not seem to suspect that his party is at this moment beginning to fall off from him because he is lifted to a station which is one plane too high for his genius."

GRANT is a tremendous fellow to "make treason odious." First he appoints General Longstreet, Surveyor of the Port of New Orleans; now he appoints the late rebel Crow, Governor of New Mexico. Thus two "bloody handed traitors" are rewarded for their treason by receiving offices among the best in the gift of the government. The New York *Herald* says of the appointment of Crow:

Crow was a rebel General, and his nomination gives great dissatisfaction to the Republicans, especially as he has not, like Longstreet, professed penitence. The man whom he will supersede is General Mitchell, who defeated a rebel force under Crow, capturing a large number of his men. As matters now stand, in the present contest, Crow has captured Mitchell, or at least dislodged him from his position.

DEMOCRATIC VICTORY!—F. W. Conrad, Democrat, was, on Tuesday, chosen Burgess of Pottsville by fifty-one majority. This is a Democratic gain of over six hundred votes since the November election. The soldiers voted solid for Mr. Conrad. They have grown tired of Radical duplicity. Disarming one-armed and one-legged white soldiers from office, and putting negroes in their places, has produced a reaction in the public mind, and the result is seen in the election at Pottsville. If the Democratic party is true to its great mission the Radical party will be demolished at the coming elections. Let us move on the enemies' works at once. The white soldiers are ready for the charge.—*exp.*

AN expedition for Cuba, numbering 225 men, left New York on Tuesday, in a coasting vessel.

THEN AND NOW—THE EARLIER AND LATE PRESIDENTS.

The attention of the thinking men of the Radical party is invited to the following editorial from the New York *Sun*. The *Sun* was one of the ablest organs of the party during the last Presidential campaign. Its editor is the distinguished Charles A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War in the administration of Lincoln, and for a long time connected with the New York *Tribune*:

On the fourth of March, 1801, Thomas Jefferson rode on horseback unattended to the capital, hitched his sober gelding at the gate, ascended the steps, took the oath of office from the lips of John Marshall, and delivered that inaugural address which has since been the key-note of the Democratic party. John Quincy Adams, when his Presidential term expired, mounted a quiet nag, mailed a portmanteau behind him, and wended his way leisurely from Washington to Quincy, declining to receive any public demonstration from his admirers along the route. At the close of Gen. Jackson's long and remarkable administration, he departed from the federal capital seated in smoking car of the railway, clad in simple garb, waving a graceful farewell to the friends who crowded the depot, and drawing consolation from a Democratic clay pipe.

Each of these eminent men on several occasions, some of them of historic celebrity, refused to receive presents as testimonials of regard for public services, both previous to and when filling the Presidential chair, excepting that State Legislatures voted two or three swords and medals to Gen. Jackson while he was in private life, as tributes to his gallantry in the battle of New Orleans. Neither of them ever bestowed office upon a relative, while both Jefferson and Jackson specially declined to do so, the former in a letter which rebuked the practice with marked emphasis.

We have fallen on other times. Are they better times? On Wednesday, the third of March, 1869, the President elect accepted $7,000, out of a sum of money raised in New York at his own pressing solicitation for Gen. Sherman to pay (the President) for a house which he desired to sell. On Thursday he took the oath of office, and in his inaugural address pledged himself to the rigid execution of all laws, whether he liked them or not. He then spent nearly the entire first week of his term in trying to evade the plain provisions of salutary statutes, because they blocked the way for the admission to the most important seat in his Cabinet of the almoner who had bestowed the dazzling present. Balked in this by the firmness of the Senate and the frowns of the public, he nevertheless installed among his constitutional advisers other individuals who, though not obnoxious to this particular objection, were chiefly distinguished for having conferred upon him costly and valuable benefactions. Along with other appointments bearing this sort of trade mark, he appointed as his Secretary of the Navy a gentleman, wholly incapable of filling the place, who had taken the lead in giving him a fifty thousand dollar house in Philadelphia, some three years before; and he surrendered the baton of general of the armies to a renowned soldier, who, with his knowledge and appreciation, lifted one hand to take the oath of office, while receiving with the other a tempting gift valued at $100,000, of which the fifty thousand dollar house in Washington formed a part. Not to go back to Jefferson, or Adams, or Jackson, for virtuous examples, even Andy Johnson had sense enough to refuse the present of a carriage and horses with the Presidential oath lingering upon his lips.

Such evil practices of men in high places, whose past achievements have dazzled the popular imagination, tend to demoralize the public service, and debauch public opinion. Ostentatious displays and profligate expenditures come to be regarded as necessary concomitants of official station, and it is felt that the main object of office is not to discharge one's duties to the country, but to thereby attain sudden riches and indulge in a shoddy magnificence. The natural result of all this must inevitably be, that corruption and venality will walk unabashed and almost unrebuked through every department of the government. Moreover, such evil examples not only shed their poisonous influence through the place-hunting and place-holding classes, but reach the very roots of society. They influence the young men of the land with a passion for wealth as the great object of life. They tend to make lucre the badge of honorable distinction, and the possession of riches the sole passport to power, eminence, or even respectability.

It is not high time that the masters of the people, who neither seek nor hold office, should labor for the return of the good old times of Republican simplicity, when statesmen felt a stain as a wound; when the dispenser of patronage would seem to tend his good relations from the public eye; and when a President would cut off his right hand ere it should sign the commission of a man who had bestowed upon him a gift?

REGISTRY LAW.

The Registry Law passed by the last Legislature will be found on our first page—except the sections of it which refer exclusively to the city of Philadelphia. Its whole intent and aim seems to be to hinder and impede working-men and foreign-born citizens in the exercise of their right to vote.

It requires assessors to go from house to house, and inquire into the business and habits of the occupants. It demands that the foreign-born citizen produce his naturalization papers to the assessor, and should he refuse to acquiesce in this demand his name is not to be entered on the list; when he subsequently attempts to exercise his right to vote, this omission of his name renders his voting difficult, and may, where the majority of the election officers are Radicals, terminate in the rejection of his ballot. But a still more infamous feature is that it requires the name of the voter's employer to be given before his own name can be put upon the list of voters—thus demanding of the poor man a voucher not asked at the hands of the rich.

We urge each of our readers to carefully peruse this Registry Law, to examine its provisions, and see for themselves the impediments it places in the way of working-men when they attempt to vote. We desire them to remember that this law is not the work of the Democratic party, but the work of that party which professes to be in favor of universal suffrage, and which proclaims previous to each election "Manhood Suffrage" as its motto. Let each voter remember that the Radical newspapers throughout the State approve of this tyrannical act, and that the Democratic newspapers oppose it.

It remains now with the people to approve or condemn this law. It does not so much affect the rich banker, or the proprietor of landed estates, as he who labors from sun to sun for his daily bread. The working-men of Pennsylvania can repudiate this tyranny if they will. Let them do so at our next State election. A victory then won at the ballot box by them, will be a grand step toward the restoration of the pure principles advocated by Jefferson in the government of our State and Nation.

THERE are about 30,000 Republican voters in the city of New York, and 12,000 of them are begging for office from the new Collector of Customs!

GENERAL GRANT'S REGARD FOR HIS WORD.

A few weeks ago General Stephen McGroarty was in the City of Washington to see whether he, as a maimed and disabled soldier, who had voted for Grant, would be removed by the latter from the position of Collector of Internal Revenue, which he held in Cincinnati. While there he made the acquaintance of another soldier, a Collector in an interior district in New York, who had sustained even more injuries than himself. He had lost both legs by a cannon-ball, below the knees, and hobbled around, to use the expression of McGroarty, upon trestle-work. He was also in the Federal Capital to ascertain whether the missing and stay-at-home politicians would be permitted by his old commander to discharge him from the service of the Government. This unfortunate veteran was rich in the possession of a wife and seven children, but had no worldly goods to support them. He was incapacitated for work, and relied entirely upon the income of his office for a living. He had discharged the duties of Collector with fidelity, and had given, so far as he was aware, general satisfaction. General McGroarty, in company with this old comrade in arms, repaired to the White House to see the President. The soldier from New York was first introduced and made known his business. Grant expressed, in the strongest terms, his reprobation of any one who would even seek the place of so severely an injured soldier, and gave his word that, if it was done, he would pay no attention to it.

General McGroarty soon afterward saw the President and presented his papers of recommendation from leading Republicans in this city and elsewhere. Among them was a letter signed by Edwin M Stanton, late Secretary of War, which was to the following effect:

"There may have been soldiers who have as good an army record as General McGroarty. There are certainly none who have a better."

Grant smiled when he received the papers, stated that McGroarty's military record was well known to him, and that he should not be disturbed.

Pleased beyond measure at the result of their interview with the President, the two veterans left the White House together and repaired to their hotel. Relying upon the word of the President thus given to two of his old soldiers, they entertained no further fear of a dismissal. The very next morning at breakfast the New York Collector was horrified upon perusing the city journals, for in the list of appointments made was that of a person to the office which he then filled. He almost fainted away. General McGroarty, although his faith was then greatly shaken in the President's promise to him of retention, still entertained favorable hopes. But within forty-eight hours thereafter the name of Mr. Pullan went into the Senate as his successor, and disgusted and indignant, he took the cars for the West.

This violation of his word upon the part of Grant requires little comment at our hands. It stamps him with personal dishonor. The dishonor is infinitely enhanced when we consider the parties to whom he violated his engagement.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

GEN. LEE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

Gen. Grant appoints Rebel Generals to office, and admits the chief of them to a private conference at the Executive Mansion. A Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald*, under date of May 1st, has the following, to which the particular attention of the "loil" in these parts is invited:

General Robert E. Lee, late commander of the Confederate army, arrived here at an early hour this morning from Baltimore, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Dugger, old Baltimore friends of the General. They proceeded at once to the residence of a friend in Georgetown. About eleven o'clock Gen. Lee drove to the Executive Mansion and, sending in his card, was admitted to the President without delay. When he entered the ante-room of the White House there were many persons present waiting to see the President, among them several members of Congress. Lee was recognized by some of them and a general buzz ran around the room. "There's General Lee—wonder what he wants here?" General Dent was assiduous in his attentions and lost no time in getting Lee's card before the President. There were some half dozen persons, mostly Congressmen, in the President's room at the time, on various sorts of business. Nearly all of them were after office and wanted to press their claims upon the President. As soon as he saw Lee's card, however, he said to the Congressional office-hunters, "Gentlemen, you will have to excuse me. I have an engagement with General Lee, who is now waiting outside to keep it, and I wish our interview to be private." This was a broad hint for the Congressmen to retire. They picked up their hats and beat a hasty and somewhat demoralized retreat towards the door, uttering curses not loud but deep at the intrusion of the big rebel guest when they were fixing up their little business.

"The President," said one Senator, "sees us in a crowd, and thereby exposes our private business; but when a rebel comes along he is given a private audience."

"Yes," said another, "and we are driven out as if we had no business here, when we are looking after the interests of the country."

"That's the way," said a member of the House, resignedly.

"Being a rebel is a good card of admission here, it appears," observed an indignant citizen who had been waiting patiently for some time to see the President.

The feeling in the crowd was one of undisguised indignation that Lee should go in ahead of all the rest, but this unquestionably arose from the fact that many of them had been disappointed in getting an interview. General Lee remained closeted with the Executive nearly half an hour. What the object of the meeting really was no one seems to know. Some declare it was merely a mark of respect which the late rebel chieftain desired to pay to the President. Others profess to have information that leads them to the conclusion that Grant consulted Lee concerning the bothersome reconstruction enigma in Virginia, and that Lee very fully unfolded his views as to what should be the course of the government in the premises, and what the people of the Old Dominion really required. The people who pretended to be thus posted hint that Lee made some rich disclosures as to the chief difficulty in reconstruction in that State, and that he spoke of some of the politicians there as being utterly corrupt and incompetent.

GENERAL DURBIN WARD fought against General Longstreet at Chickamauga. Result: Grant appoints Longstreet to a full Federal office in New Orleans, and turns out Ward from the Attorneyship of the Southern District of Ohio. In the loil talk about "the oil flag," the flags somehow seem to have got a little mixed.

THE VIRGINIA WHEAT CROP.—The wheat on the James river is said to be three feet high, and in an advanced and flourishing condition generally.

HON. A. B. DILL.

The following is from a gentleman who had ample opportunities of observing the course of members of the Legislature last winter, and is desirous of paying a tribute to Dr. Dill:

Mr. Editor:—Having had an opportunity of learning much of the character and conduct of the members of the last House of Representatives, and knowing the esteem in which many of them were held by their fellow members and others, it is with pleasure that I state that your member, Hon. A. B. Dill, is looked upon as a gentleman of pure character, and with a reputation not only unspotted, but even above suspicion by those who know him intimately. The daily journals raised a great hue and cry about the want of integrity and honesty in members of the House. This may have been justly raised as to many, but among the honorable exceptions no one stands more prominent than your member. He is above the breath of suspicion. To his unswerving honesty and earnest sincerity in all things I can and do testify. And his gentlemanly manners and manly deportment, and strict attention to business concerning his districts, not only the interests of the Commonwealth, combined with his well merited honor of integrity, have won for him hosts of friends and given him the esteem of all.

He is not an orator; he does not make long speeches, at a heavy expense to the State; he does not, as the phrase goes, "spout" the members into long harangues, full of fuss and fury, meaning nothing; but what he has to say he says with point, terseness and force—clear, logical and conclusive. By his close attention, nothing of interest to his immediate constituents or to the Commonwealth escapes his notice. And when jobbers attempt to "snake" a swindle through, under smooth phrases and sweet sounding words, no one is more expert in detecting the slime of the serpent, or in seeing wherein the swindle exists.

The Doctor—of whose antecedents I know very little—is evidently a man of naturally fine qualities, a man of good education and of practical experience.

I write this with the sole aim of paying a slight tribute to one who has stood up in his manhood and maintained his integrity unsullied, amid, as the papers allege, many who sacrificed theirs in the unholy cause of loilyty. It does me good, in the age of corruption and political demagoguism, to say that Adams is well and honorably represented in the House by its present member.

I may add that I have no ulterior design in writing this tardy commendation. Adams, according to custom, I well know, will return Dr. Dill to the House next winter; and surely all honest men, and the hosts of friends he made at the capital, will rejoice to welcome him back. He has won honor for himself and his constituents, and little Adams may well be proud in having so fair, able and honest a Representative. C.

ALL SORTS OF ITEMS.

—A disposition is manifested to open summer resorts earlier than usual.

—An Indiana couple, divorced less than a month ago, have made up and remarried.

—A suit is set down for early trial in a Tennessee court, to test the right of magistrate solemnizing a marriage to kiss the bride.

—Reports from the southern part of Illinois say that the wheat crop is more promising than ever before known.

—Mrs. Mowry, an aged lady of Juniata township, Bedford county, was drowned in the Raystown branch of the Juniata on Friday week.

—The wheat crop of Pennsylvania is said to promise finely.

—The Mississippi penitentiary contains three hundred and sixty-two convicts.

—People at the South are complaining of warm weather.

—New Orleans is sending agricultural implements to Poland.

—The Massachusetts Senate has decided that lager beer is not intoxicating.

—Quite a number of shad are now being caught in the Susquehanna river near Columbia.

—California is said to be the greatest wine-growing country in the world, producing more grape juice to the acre than even Italy.

—A rumor comes from Berlin that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln is to marry Count Schmidtswill, Grand Chamberlain of the Duke of Baden.

—The Boston Post says: "A number of disappointed office seekers have left Washington for Madrid to offer themselves for the Spanish throne."

—There are eight tunnels on the Pennsylvania railroad, ranging from two hundred to three thousand six hundred and twelve feet.

—The London *Times* regards the Radicals as an "inferior element of the American people," and the *Times* is about right.

—A Mongrel sheet says:—"The Republican party is going to the devil if Grant does not change his policy."

—The "Peace Society" of Boston is begging for money. The bloody blackguard! There was not a worse hell hound of war in the country than this same "Peace Society."

—Three prisoners, Wilson, Bond and Johnson—the two former convicted of larceny, and the latter awaiting his trial for assault and battery—escaped from the jail of Perry county on Thursday week.

—The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Fair will open at Harrisburg on the last Tuesday of September next.

—Forney desires to enforce the Alabama claims at the point of somebody else's bayonet.

—Ex-Senator J. R. Doolittle, of Wisconsin, is now in Chicago, and it is rumored that he is about to establish himself in the practice of the law in that city.

—The thieves who robbed the Beneficial Savings Bank at Philadelphia, have considerately returned by express half a million dollars' worth of bonds which they couldn't well manage.

—A snapping turtle weighing forty-two pounds was caught in a mill-dam the other day near Millerstown, Perry county.

—The house and barn, with all its contents, of Mrs. Reader, near Hoxtontown, Fulton county, was destroyed by fire on Sunday week.

—There is an organ-grinder at Novara who recently returned from the United States with $20,000 in gold, an amount he had collected in the streets during the last ten or twelve years.

Gov. Hoffman, of New York, is praised by both the Republican and Democratic presses of that State for his resistance to the schemes of plunder which are so rife at Albany.

—The barn, shed, warehouse, &c., with their contents, including four horses, two cows, a lot of grain, groceries, &c., the property of Daniel Welty, at Hanpshistown, Westmoreland county, were destroyed by fire on Tuesday morning week.

—Jacob Kuntz was killed by lightning last Thursday afternoon in his father's barn in Salisbury township, Lancaster county. He was standing between his father and another brother on the barn floor, neither of whom were injured.

Local Department.

TOWN, COUNTY AND SURROUNDING COUNTIES.

P. M.—J. A. Kitzmiller, Esq., entered upon his duties as Postmaster here on Wednesday. Office at the same place as heretofore.

Installed.—Rev. W. S. Vancleve was installed as pastor of the Huntertown and Marsh Creek Presbyterian churches on Tuesday week.

Game Law.—The new Game Law was published in our last. Sportsmen and all others concerned should be sure to preserve the paper for future reference.

Circus.—Bryan's Circus and Menagerie exhibited here on Tuesday, drawing full houses both afternoon and evening. The receipts must have been large. The show gave general satisfaction.

Franklin Zouaves.—We are requested to state that the Franklin Zouaves will have an excursion to New Oxford to-morrow. The railroad fare will be greatly reduced for the occasion. A full turn out of the Company is desired.

Railroad.—The Frederick and Pennsylvania Line Railroad Company has called for the payment of the second installment of stock, 20 per cent., on the 22d of May, and proposes to let 28 sections of the road, over a mile each, on the 28th.

Border Damages.—There will be a convention held in the Court-house at Chambersburg, on the first Monday in June next, at 1 o'clock, to devise measures by which concerted and effective action may be taken by all the border counties, in order that compensation for losses sustained may be secured. This county should be well represented, and we make the announcement thus early to that end.

Fair at Hagerstown.—A great Horse and Velocipede Exhibition will take place on the Fair Grounds in Hagerstown, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, the 26th, 27th and 28th days of May instant. The chief premium is $500 for the fastest trotter in harness. Eleven others range from $25 to $50. For the fastest velocipedestrian a premium of $100 is offered, with two premiums of $25 each to other competitors.

Passenger Railway.—Dr. Smith advertises for 40 hands, 12 carts and horses, and 4 wagons and horses, to work upon the passenger Railway between town and the Katalysine Spring. Work on the Hotel is being pushed with unabated vigor—and the same energy will characterize railroad operations until completed. The parties concerned are determined to have both finished before the first of July.

New Law.—The Hanover *Citizen* says that the last Legislature passed a law for York, Adams, Perry, Juniata, Indiana, Elk, Bucks, Northampton and Lehigh counties, imposing a fine of from one hundred to five hundred dollars upon any person commencing or continuing in the practice of medicine or surgery who is not a graduate of some chartered medical college, or who has not been in continuous regular practice for eight years.

"*J. N.*"—We learn from a Harrisburg paper that the immortal philosopher, "J. N.," is gravitating towards that city. He is now enlightening the western portion of the State. In a recent speech he ignored politics entirely and said he had lifted the veil from General Grant and the whole South. He further declared his willingness to suffer martyrdom before he would surrender his ideas of truth. He will no doubt make his appearance in these parts before long.

Corns.—An exchange gives the following as a sure cure for corns:

"Use teaspoonful of lar, one of cearse brown sugar, and one of saltpetre. The whole to be warmed together. Spread it on kid leather the size of the corns, and in two days they will be drawn out."

The above may answer, but to avoid the necessity for such "cures," we would suggest sufficiently roomy and properly fitting boots and shoes. These never fail.

Big Lemon.—A lemon ten inches in circumference one way and eleven the other, and weighing twelve ounces, some people might think rather too large to make a true story of; but such a veritable mammoth in its line is to be seen at Capt. Henry Wilmore's, in Straban township. It is the product of a young and thrifty tree, and the first one that matured upon it. Twenty-three months elapsed from the time of blossoming until the lemon dropped from the limb.

Sudden Death.—Wm. B. Mullin, Esq., for the last thirty-five years a paper manufacturer at Paportown, Cumberland county, died suddenly on Saturday last, of disease of the heart. He was at one of his mills in the morning, attending to business as usual. Stepping to his residence, near by, for some change to pay a hand, he complained of feeling unwell—and in a few minutes was dead. An excellent, kind-hearted man, and true as steel, he was universally respected. His loss will be deeply felt by the community in which he was so long the leading citizen.

No More Spring Elections.—By the 15th section of the Registry Law, printed on our first page, it will be seen that the Spring Elections are to be abolished. The Harrisburg *Patriot* says: Without petition from any portion of the citizens of the State; in spite, indeed, of remonstrances from some counties against any change in the time of holding their municipal elections, the legislature has made this violent change in the usages of the people. The township officers elected last spring will continue to discharge their duties until the end of the terms for which they were chosen. But the people are required by this law to elect new township officers on the second Tuesday of October, to take the places of those elected in the Spring, and to hold until the October election in 1870. This applies to all township and borough officers except the assessors, who will not be elected under this act until 1870. By special law, elections for municipal officers in several boroughs and towns of the State are held in May. We observe that election notices are issued in Uniontown, Pottsville, Greensburg and other towns. This registry law, however, postponed them all until October; and it is not probable that one member of the legislature in ten knew that there was any such provision in it at the time he recorded his vote in its favor. This is a bright commentary on the careless and hasty manner in which the legislation of last winter was performed.

Convention of School Directors—Election of County Superintendent.—The triennial convention of the School Directors of this county, for the election of a County Superintendent, was held in the Court-house on Tuesday last. Eighty-eight Directors attended. Frederick Diehl was called to the Chair and M. B. Blauser and W. W. Stewart were chosen Secretaries.

A question arose as to the right of the six Directors elected in York Springs borough last March to seats in the convention. Mr. Sheely read the law and the decisions of former State Superintendents, all showing that the York Springs board were not entitled to a voice in the convention. D. A. Buehler contended that there was a special borough law allowing their admission, but did not produce it; also read a letter from the present Superintendent, Wickersham, inclining to the opinion that the York Springs board might be admitted, but was not positive.

A vote on the question to admit was taken, and resulted in the affirmative. And this in spite of the law against it, and in the face of the fact that the charter for York Springs borough has not to this day been lifted!

The question of salary of County Superintendent coming up, a motion for $1,000 a year was made, but lost. The next figure was $750, when a proposition to leave it at $800 was accepted by the mover, and adopted by the convention.

The election of County Superintendent was then proceeded to. Aaron Sheely and J. Howard Wert were nominated, and on a viva voce vote being taken, the result was 38 for Wert and 38 for Sheely. Mr. Wert was declared elected, and the convention adjourned.

Although the successful candidate had spent some time in travelling over the county, and thus managed to secure an unusually large turn out of Republican Directors, it was still evident on Tuesday morning that Mr. Sheely had the inside track. Quite a number of Republican Directors declared that they would vote for Mr. Sheely, because of his superior qualifications for the place—qualifications which no one had the face to pretend Wert possessed. But the party lash was applied. The party leaders went among them, and by appeals and threats, induced all but four to vote for Wert. By these means, and the improper admission of the York Springs Directors, was brought about the defeat of the most efficient School Superintendent the county has ever had.

We caution Democratic and Conservative Directors to be on the look-out during the next three years. The Radical leaders will make a tool of Wert, if they can. They are trying to educate the rising generation *down* to the negro-equality standard, and expect to find the man to aid them in the new Superintendent. All school books recommended should be more carefully examined by Directors than ever before. In nineteen out of twenty the "nigger will be found under the wood pile." "To be forewarned is to be forearmed."

Gettysburg Building Association.—The annual meeting of the Gettysburg Building Association took place in the Arbitration Room on Saturday evening last. Capt. R. McCurdy was called to the Chair for the time being. The Directory submitted the following gratifying report of operations since its organization—the first series covering two years and the second series one year:

FIRST SERIES.

Number of Shares paid,	154
" " repaid,	11
Leaving at present date satisfied,	143

143 Shares paid, $250,	$35,750 00
Dues unpaid,	71 00
Interest unpaid,	62 80
Fines unpaid,	18 45
Balance in Treasurer's hands,	27 85
	$35,930 10
Deduct dues overpaid, $8 00	
Interest overpaid, 60	
	8 60
Assets over liabilities,	$35,921 50
Amount paid in on each Share,	$251 50
Present value,	71 84

SECOND SERIES.

72 Shares paid, $250,	$18,000 00
Dues unpaid,	67 00
Interest unpaid,	35 10
Fines unpaid,	12 50
	$18,104 60
Deduct dues overpaid, $26 50	
Balance due Treasurer, 2 74	
	29 24
Assets over liabilities,	$18,075 36
Amount paid in on each Share,	$250 50
Present value,	36 15

Average premium for the past six months on sales: In First Series, 24½; in Second Series, 29½.

Average premium since organization on sales: In First Series, 23½; in Second Series, 26 1-5.

Several members of last year's Directory declined a re-election. The new Board is constituted as follows: President, Edw. G. Fahnestock; Vice President, Wm. A. Duncan; Secretary, John F. McCreary; Treasurer, John Culp; Directors, Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal, John Rupp, A. J. Cover, D. Kendlehart, Wm. F. Atkinson; Attorney, Wm. A. Duncan.

On motion, the association voted the President $100 a year for his services.

The Guardian.—This is a monthly magazine, devoted to the Social, Literary and Religious interests of Young Men and Ladies, and is published by the Reformed Church Publication Board, 51 North Sixth street, Philadelphia, to which all letters and remittances are to be addressed. The price is $1 50 per year, strictly in advance. Rev. B. Bausman, A. M., is the Editor—than whom we know of no one better fitted for the position. The May number is before us—interesting and valuable all through—itself worth the price of a year's subscription. We commend the *Guardian* to young people of all creeds, and no creeds.

Coal of all Kinds.—John Cress has opened a Coal yard on corner of Stratton street and Railroad, and will keep on hand Stove Coal of all sizes, Blacksmith's and Limeburner's Coal, &c., which will be sold at the lowest market price. Persons in want of Coal of any kind, by bushel, ton, or car load, promptly supplied. 1t

Soda Water.—E. H. Minnigh, Chambersburg street, next door to the Keystone House, has started his Soda Fountain for the season. If you want a delicious glass of Cream Soda Water, call at Minnigh's. May 7, 1t

For Sale.—A first-class new Fallingtop Buggy for sale, cheap, at Dr. O'Neal's, on Baltimore street, near High. It has been used only a few times. tf

Special attention of the readers is called to adv. of "Barlow's Indigo Blue," Wittberger's, in this issue.

Railroad Accident.—An accident, which might have been very serious, happended the up passenger train at noon on Tuesday, at Kelcenrode & Graff's station. The switch having been inadvertently left open, the train, at considerable speed, ran in upon it, and landed in the bank beyond. The engineer, Carl Miller, and his fireman stood by their posts. Nobody was injured, and the locomotive and passenger car were but slightly damaged. It required several hours' hard work to get the train on the track again.

Railroad Meeting.—A meeting of Creditors and Bondholders of the Gettysburg Railroad Company will be held in the Arbitration Room, (Court-house,) to-morrow afternoon, at 1 o'clock, as will be seen by a notice in our advertising columns. The object is "to consult as to the steps necessary to protect their interests in the proceedings now pending in the Supreme Court for the foreclosure of the mortgage and sale of the road." The matter being so important, no one interested should fail to attend.

A Large Snake.—On Thursday last, as Mr. Peter Lomp, of Ayr township, was engaged in plowing, he plowed up a small snake, which he killed, going on a few yards he plowed up a black snake four feet long, which he also killed. After that he went several "rounds," when his horses stopped very suddenly, and refused to move. After looking around, he discovered a large black snake, running down through the field. He threw a stone at it, when his snakeship turned and showed fight. After considerable trouble Mr. L. succeeded in hitting him a tap with a stone, which disabled him, and he succeeded in killing him. The snake was over seven feet long.—*Fulton Democ.*

Horrible Death.—Henry Spangath, who lived two miles west of McConnellsburg, died on last Sunday morning of the loathsome disease of "Glanders." Mr. S., it is said, has been dealing in "Glandered" horses for the last few years, and several have died for him. About a week ago he took sick and since that time to his death developed this offensive and dangerous disease in all its forms.—*Fulton Democrat.*

Sale Tomorrow.—Frank, D. Duppborn will sell at public sale, to-Morrow, at his residence, on Baltimore street over "the Hill," all his household and kitchen furniture. Having been used but two years it is almost as good as new, and embraces all the newer styles. An opportunity to purchase as good furniture at a sale is not often presented. 1t

For One Month Only!—D. W. Robison is selling Grover & Baker's First Premium Sewing Machines at $12 cash, balance in monthly payments of $5 without interest. Call and leave your names at the office, Chambersburg street, first square. 1t

Ladies' and Children's Shoes.—Cobean & Cunningham have just received a large and well selected assortment of Ladies' and Children's Shoes, of all styles and prices. Now is the time to buy your Summer Shoes, Gaiters, &c., and Cobean & Cunningham's is the place to find them. Call and see. No trouble to show them. May 7, 2t

New Cooking Stove.—The attention of Housekeepers is invited to the EXCELSIOR PENN COOK STOVE, which has recently been brought into the market, and bids fair to throw all other Stoves into the shade. This Stove *took the first premium* at the State Fair held in Harrisburg last fall. Among its peculiar merits are the large Oven and Flues, and great simplicity, not being encumbered with unnecessary appendages, which in many stoves only enhance the rest without being of practical use. For beauty of design, quality of material, and general excellence, it cannot be excelled. The price is lower than any other first-class Cook Stove in market, and yet is warranted to cook and bake equal to the best. The Excelsior Penn Cook can be seen at the Warehouse of Col. C. H. Buehler, on Carlisle street, Gettysburg, who is the Agent for this place. Call and see it. tf

More Quicksilver.—We have just received by the slip "*Robert Porter*," a large invoice of Plain Ironstone Ware of our own importation. We are now prepared to furnish cheap sets that will give satisfaction, also, Hotel Furniture. All kinds of Queensware and Glassware packed free of cost. We have in store a large lot of best Sweet Messina Oranges, Sugars, Coffees, Syrups, Salt, Fish, &c. All of which we warrant to give satisfaction, and offer wholesale and retail cheap for cash.

WM. BLAIR & SON,
tf "South End," Carlisle, Penn'a.

Lumber.—The attention of Carpenters and Builders is invited to the extensive assortment at the Lumber Yard of Col. C. H. Buehler, on Carlisle st., opposite the Passenger Depot. River and Mountain Pine, Hemlock, Laths, Siding, Joists, Scantling, Shingles, Pickets, Flooring, Posts, &c. &c., furnished in any quantity and at lowest rates. tf

C. C. C. C.—Norris just from the city with the largest and cheapest stock of goods in the county—all kinds of Men's and Boys' wear, Straw Hats of every description, and light and dark colored Fur and Wool Hats, in endless variety and as cheap as before the war; also Summer Clothing of all kinds, and cut in the latest style. Young gents wanting a good cheap Fashionable Suit, and of good material, can save TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. by getting it from Norris, at Arnold's old corner. tf

Head-Quarters Removed.—Captain Norris has removed his store to Arnold's Corner, next door to the First National Bank, where you will find one of the best and cheapest stocks of *Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods*, of every description, in the county. He is selling Winter Clothing at greatly reduced prices, to make room for Spring Goods. If you want a bargain, go to Norris' Corner. All kinds of Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, on hand, and as cheap as before the war. Give him a call. tf

A Word to the Wise.—Persons going to House-keeping this spring would do well to call at Col. C. H. Buehler's extensive Ware-room, near the Passenger depot, on Carlisle street, who has on hand a very large assortment of Stoves of the best manufacture, Cooking, Parlor, Office, and Chamber Stoves, for wood or coal; also Hollow Ware, Tin Ware, Japan Ware, Britannia Ware, Bird Cages, and a general assortment of Kitchen utensils, necessary in house-keeping, and at very low prices. tf

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Human Family

Is so numerous that a birth and a death occur every moment. Every second a child is born; every second some one dies. The precedence of sickness in the world may be confined to Dr. J. C. Ayer's laboratory, where medicines are made for all mankind. It would seem that the sonic thunds enough to swallow the doses he issues daily. Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Acne Cure, and Cherry Pectoral by the thousand gallons, and Ayer's Pills literally by the ton. But they must all be wanted, or he could not make such quantities for so many years.—*Nashville Telegraph.*

A Great Remedy

FOR THE CURE OF

THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES,

Dr. Wishart's Pine Tree Tar Cordial.

It is the vital principle of the Pine Tree, obtained by a peculiar process in the distillation of the tar, by which its highest medical properties are retained.

It is the only safeguard and reliable remedy which has ever been prepared from the juice of the Pine Tree.

It invigorates the digestive organs and restores the appetite.

It strengthens the debilitated system.

It purifies and enriches the blood, and expels from the system the corruption which scrofula breeds on the lungs.

It dissolves the mucus or phlegm which stops the air-passages of the lungs.

Its healing principle acts upon the irritated surfaces of the lungs and throat, penetrating to each diseased part, relieving pain and subduing inflammation.

It is the result of years of study and experiment, and it is offered to the afflicted, with the positive assurance of its power to cure

Register & Recorder.

[illegible] and Fellow-citizens: Thankful for the support given me in my previous candidacy, I announce this day my name as an candidate for REGISTER & RECORDER, subject to the decision of the Adams County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office to the best of my ability.

WILLIAM E. BIGHAM.

Hamilton, Mar. 7, 1869.

Register & Recorder.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Having been nominated by the Democratic Convention for Register and Recorder, I announce myself a candidate for the office, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

DAVID A. CONOVER.

Hamilton twp., April 23, 1869.

Register & Recorder.

FELLOW CITIZENS: Having been nominated by the Democratic Convention for Register and Recorder, I announce myself a candidate for the office, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

WILLIAM H. MINNIGH.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1869.

Register & Recorder.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Having been nominated by the Democratic Convention for Register and Recorder, I announce myself a candidate for the office, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office faithfully.

SAMUEL A. SWOPE.

Hamilton twp., April 23, 1869.

Sheriffalty.

In submission to the rules of Democracy, I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office with fidelity.

H. J. SWOPE.

Hamilton twp., May 7, 1869.

Sheriffalty.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: Grateful for the handsome support given me three years ago, and by many friends, I again offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

JACOB KUNKE.

Germany twp., March 26, 1869.

Sheriffalty.

Respectfully and earnestly urged, I hereby offer myself as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. Should I be nominated and elected, I will do my duty to the public and all parties concerned.

BENJAMIN GOLDEN.

Gettysburg, April 23, 1869.

Sheriffalty.

Solicitation of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for SHERIFF, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to discharge the duties of the office faithfully.

DAVID A. CONOVER.

Hamilton twp., April 23, 1869.

Clerk of the Courts.

Solicitation of many friends, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office faithfully.

SAMUEL A. SWOPE.

Hamilton twp., April 23, 1869.

Clerk of the Courts.

In obedience to the rules of Democracy, I offer myself as a candidate for CLERK OF THE COURTS, subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention. If nominated and elected, I pledge myself to perform the duties of the office faithfully.

A. W. MINTER.

Hamilton twp., April 23, 1869.

Director of the Poor.

Respected by nomination LEVI MARKEY, of Mummasburg, Democratic candidate for DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, subject to the decision of the Democratic Convention.

May 7, 1869.

Auditor's Notice.

Assigned Auditor, appointed by the Orphans Court of Adams county, to distribute the balance coming into the hands of Martin L. McCurdy, Esq., Sequestrator of Gettysburg Railroad Company, on his account, to and amongst the parties thereto thereunto entitled, will sit for the purpose of his appointment at his office, in Gettysburg, on Friday, the 14th day of MAY, 1869, at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

J. C. NEELY, Auditor.

May 7, 1869.

Notice.

To the heirs of John Ahl, Conrad Ahl, late of Latimore twp., Adams county, deceased.

The undersigned, an heir of said decedent, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend at the public house of Jacob Bender, in said Latimore twp., on the 25th day of May, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making a division of the real estate of said decedent, when and where the heirs may attend if they think proper.

JACOB ALBRIGHT.

Latimore twp., April 30, 1869.

Notice.

Estate of Jacob Bender, late of Latimore twp., Adams county, deceased.

The undersigned, an heir of said decedent, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend at the public house of the undersigned, in said Latimore twp., on the 25th day of May, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making a division of the real estate of said decedent, when and where the heirs may attend if they think proper.

JACOB ALBRIGHT.

Latimore twp., April 30, 1869.

Notice.

Estate of Jacob Bender, late of Latimore twp., Adams county, deceased.

The undersigned, an heir of said decedent, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend at the public house of the undersigned, in said Latimore twp., on the 25th day of May, 1869, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of making a division of the real estate of said decedent, when and where the heirs may attend if they think proper.

JACOB ALBRIGHT.

Latimore twp., April 30, 1869.

**Executor's

Farming and Housekeeping.

SUMMER PRUNING OR PINCHING.

There is no one point in horticulture about which there has been more discussion than that of summer pruning and those who advocate, and those who condemn it, stand in about the same relation as they did years ago—each the more confirmed in his own opinion. We consider it useful or injurious, according to the manner in which it is done and the subjects upon which it is practiced. To allow a tree to make vigorous shoots and then cut them away in summer, or to pinch the young shoots without any thought of the effect, so long as something is pinched will, like all other hap-hazard work, be likely to result in serious injury. Summer pruning is done, in the first place, to regulate the form of the tree. Dwarf trees, especially, may be so managed by rubbing out a few needless shoots here, and stopping the growth of another there, that there seldom need be any pruning required. Nip out the growing point with the thumb and finger, and the branch will cease to elongate, but after a while the buds upon the shoot will push and when these have made a few leaves they must be pinched in the same manner. The growth from buds and grafts is often very vigorous. That from the buds often runs up as a lone succulent wand, hardly strong enough to support itself, and with but little disposition to form side shoots. By pinching at the proper height the buds along the sides will start, and with a little attention a low headed shapely tree may be had, that will not need to be cut to pieces in order to bring it into proper form when planted. Another use of pinching is to throw the tree into bearing. It is now a well received opinion that whatever threatens the life of a tree tends to induce fruiting, hence we hear of trees being made to bear by hacking them with an axe, by root pruning, etc. When the development of the tree is arrested by pinching, it usually sets about making fruit buds, instead of leaf buds. In pinching dwarf pears, the shoot from the bud at the end of a branch is allowed to grow and those starting along the sides of the branch are pinched back to three leaves. If shoots start from those that have been pinched, stop them back to two leaves. The leading shoot is shortened as may be desired after growth is over. The formation of fruit buds upon dwarf pears and apples is hastened by pinching.—*Am. Agriculturist.*

GRASS FOR HORSES.

Many persons think that horses that are kept in the stable all summer should not be allowed to eat grass. They think it will make the horse soft, washy washy, and that it will throw him out of condition for hard work. This is particularly the case with some of the trainers of trotting and running horses. And horses that are kept up for farm and other work are refused grass because their drivers think they will not eat hay so well. This was formerly the case more than it is now. But these are all erroneous opinions and practices, and are giving way, gradually, to a more reasonable and natural system of feeding.

Grass is the natural food for the horse. It is cooling and healthful food. It keeps the bowels open and sharpens the appetite. It promotes digestion, and removes fever from the system. Therefore, by all means, let the horse nip grass fifteen or twenty minutes daily. Whether training for trotting or running, it will be attended with the highest benefit. The horse will lose none of his speed by such a course of treatment. Horses that are kept up the year round for farm work should certainly be allowed some grass every day. They work hard, and all they get for it is something to eat. Let them have then, what they all like so well.—*Rural World.*

A French Farm.—The largest and most productive agricultural estate in Europe is said to be that owned by M. de Cindaind, and located in Touraine. It is valued at two million francs. There is a beet root sugar factory and a large linen and woollen factory on the premises. These are lighted with gas, as are also the farm buildings. A thousand fat cattle are sold each year, and the annual income is reckoned at considerably above five hundred thousand francs.

Bird Killing.—As contrasted with our own reckless destruction of insectivorous birds, the example of France ought to teach us a serious lesson. The slaughter of small birds in that country led to a plague of insects which destroyed the crops. A stringent law is now in force there to prohibit their further destruction, and every encouragement is offered for the restoration of the feathered insect destroyers.

To Keep Clear of Bed Bugs.—Take the whites of four eggs and ten cents worth of quicksilver, put them in a bowl and beat to a perfect froth. Take a feather and dip into the preparation and apply to every part of your bedstead where bugs conceal themselves, do this once a year, and you will never see a bug in your house.

Experiments show that paint on surfaces exposed to the sun will be much more durable if applied in autumn or spring, than if put on in hot weather. In cold weather it dries slowly, forms a hard, glossy coat, tough like glass, while if applied in warm weather the oil strikes into the wood, leaving the paint so dry that it is rapidly beaten off by the rain.

Lime being exposed to the air a month or two will generally become slaked quite fine, and may then be applied to land, either upon the surface or harrowed in on plowed soil, which is the best way. Lime slaked by water is not injured at all.

If you wish to be certain that eggs are good and fresh put them in water. If the butts turn up, they are fresh. This is an infallible rule of distinguishing a good egg from a bad one.

Many tillers of English soil besides paying heavy rents, support large families on the products of six acres of land. In Germany two acres is sometimes "enough."

The great African traveler, Dr. Livingston, has again been heard from. According to late advices, he had left Zanzibar, the capital of the empire of the same name in South Africa, and expected to reach Cairo by [illegible]

A four-legged chicken has been hatched in Columbia county, and it hops about on "all fours."

COE'S COUGH BALSAM.

This long tried and popular remedy is again called to the attention of the public. [illegible]

FOR CROUP,

The Balsam will be found invaluable, and may always be relied upon in the most extreme cases.

WHOOPING COUGH

The testimony of all who have used it for this terrible disease during the last ten years is that it invariably relieves and cures it.

SORE THROAT.

Keep your throat wet with the Balsam, taking little and often, and you will very soon find relief.

HARD COLDS AND COUGHS

Yield at once to a steady use of this great remedy. It will succeed in giving relief where all other remedies have failed!

Soreness of the Throat, Chest and Lungs

Do not delay procuring and immediately taking Coe's Cough Balsam when troubled with any of the above named difficulties. They are all premonitory symptoms of Consumption, and if not arrested will sooner or later sweep you away into the valley of shadows from which none can ever return.

In Consumption

Many a care-worn sufferer has found relief and to-day rejoices that her life has been made easy and prolonged by the use of Coe's Cough Balsam.

In short,

The people know the article, and it needs no comment from us. It is for sale by every Druggist and Dealer in Medicines in the United States.

THE C. G. CLARK CO.,
Sole Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.

Read what your own Druggist says.

[illegible]

A. D. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Pa.

Read! Read!! Read!!!

THE ATTENTION OF THE PEOPLE IS CALLED TO THE

World's Great Remedy,

COE'S DYSPEPSIA CURE.

This preparation is pronounced by Dyspeptics as the only known remedy that will surely cure that aggravating and fatal malady. [illegible]

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure has come to the Rescue

Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Sick Headache, Sour Stomach, Acidity of the Stomach, [illegible]

[illegible]

[From Lester Sexton, of Milwaukee.]

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 24, 1868.

Messrs. C. G. Clark & Co., New Haven, Conn.: Both myself and wife have used Coe's Dyspepsia Cure, and it has proved perfectly satisfactory as a remedy. I have no hesitation in saying that we have received great benefit from its use.

Very respectfully,
(Signed) LESTER SEXTON.

A Great Blessing.

[From Rev. L. F. Ward, Avon, Lorain co., O.]

Messrs. Strong & Armstrong, Druggists, Cleveland, O.:

Gentlemen—It gives me great pleasure to state that my wife has derived great benefit from the use of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure. [illegible] It is now comparatively well. She regards this medicine as a great blessing.

Truly yours,
Jan. 13, 1868. L. F. WARD.

Clergymen.

The Rev. Isaac Aiken, of Allegheny, testifies that it has cured him after all other remedies had failed.

Druggists.

Any druggist in the country will tell you, if you take the trouble to inquire, that every one that buys a bottle of Coe's Dyspepsia Cure from them speaks in the most unqualified praise of its great medicinal virtues.

Read what your own Druggist says.

GETTYSBURG, Oct. 30, 1868.

The C. G. Co., New Haven, Conn.

Gents:—I have now been selling Coe's Dyspepsia Cure for the past three years, and take this opportunity to say, that in all cases it has given great satisfaction. [illegible]

Yours very truly,
A. D. BUEHLER, Druggist, Gettysburg, Pa.

Coe's Dyspepsia Cure

Will also be found invaluable in all cases of Diarrhoea, Dysentery, Colic, Summer Complaints, Griping, and in fact every disordered condition of the stomach.

Sold by Druggists in city and country everywhere at $1 per bottle, or by application to

THE C. G. CLARK CO.,
Sole Proprietors, New Haven, Ct.
A. D. BUEHLER, Agent for Adams co.
Apr. 30, 1868. [July 21, 1865] eow

D. McCREARY. JOHN CULP McCREARY.

"Best always Cheapest"

THE Best and Cheapest SADDLES, BRIDLES, COLLARS and HARNESS of all kinds, in the County, are always to be found at the old stand known as McCREARYS'. [illegible]

McCREARYS'.

Our Riding and Wagon Saddles [illegible]

Our Harness, *(plain and silver mounted)* [illegible]

Our upper leather Draft Collars [illegible]

Our Heavy Draft Harness [illegible]

Riding Bridles, Whips, Lashes, Draft Harness, Fly nets, and everything in the line. [illegible]

Our prices have been reduced to the lowest living rates. [illegible]

Jan. 1, 1869. D. McCREARY & SON.

FARMERS,

TRY THE

Star Bone Phosphate.

[illegible]

STAR BONE PHOSPHATE

[illegible]

THE AMMONIA

[illegible]

THE CONVENIENCE

[illegible]

PETER FOLTZ, Mummasburg. FURNESDUGH & WILSON, Bendersville. [illegible]

Farmers, Attend to Your Interests!

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and the public that he is still running his Foundry, and is ready to do all kinds of work on short notice.

THRESHERS AND POWERS [illegible]

PLOUGHS, [illegible]

DAVID STENNER.

April 1, 1869. tf

BARGAINS! GREAT BARGAINS!

AT THE

NEW GROCERY

IN GETTYSBURG.

JACOB W. CRESS

NORTHWEST corner of the Public Square, Gettysburg, [illegible] GROCERIES, [illegible]

Also QUEENSWARE, CONFECTIONS, Nuts, Fruits, Soaps, Fancy Articles, and Notions [illegible]

Having purchased for CASH, I am prepared to sell very cheap. Give me a call, and judge for yourselves.

JACOB W. CRESS.
Gettysburg, Feb. 26, 1869. tf

A. M. 1864, S. 2.

CONSTITUTION

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC AND

STRENGTHENING BITTERS

IN USE.

[illegible]

CONSTITUTION BITTERS

[illegible]

They are prepared by

Seward, Bentley & Cheney,

DRUGGISTS, BUFFALO, N. Y.

[illegible]

ALISMA FOR THE HAIR,

Which is the best

Hair Restorer, Renewer and Hair Dressing,

In the market. It prevents Baldness, [illegible]

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Dec. 11, 1868. 1y

CLIPPER MOWERS & REAPERS

ARE the only Mowers that have kept up to the advanced state of improvement found in other agricultural implements. [illegible]

CLIPPER MOWER AND REAPER Co., 12 Cliff Street, New York.

March 29, 1869. 3m

McGUIRE'S

SPANISH HAIR DRESSING,

FOR Promoting the Growth, Beautifying the Hair, and rendering it dark and glossy. [illegible]

McGUIRE'S

Mexican Wild Flowers Shampoo Lotion,

For removing dandruff and scurf from the head, whitening and perfuming the skin. [illegible]

McGUIRE'S

Wild Flowers for the Teeth

[illegible]

RICHARD McGUIRE, Importer and Manufacturer, 503 North Second St., Phila., Pa.

Sept. 11, 1868. 1y

GO to NORRIS' if you want anything in the Gentlemen's line to be kept nothing but Gentlemen's Wear and has the largest stock in the county.

GLASS-WARE—Tumblers, Flasks, &c.—a good assortment very cheap at GILLESPIE & CO'S.

1869. DES KABEL. 1869.

NEW GOODS!

Most Excellent Assortments!

I SELL for very small profits and invite to my very large Fashionable Stock: FASHIONABLE SHADES OF FINE SILK POPLINS, FASHIONABLE SHADES OF FRENCH WOOL POPLINS, [illegible]

Gettysburg, Dec. 8, 1868. tf J. L. SCHICK.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD!

LONDON

BLOOD PANACEA,

The Great Alterative and Blood Purifier

[illegible]

LONDON

BLOOD

PANACEA

[illegible]

PRICE $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

S. A. FOUTZ,

Manufacturer and Proprietor,

BALTIMORE, MD.

For sale by druggists and storekeepers throughout the United States. A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 27, 1868. 1y

DR. JAMES CRESS

DRUGGIST,

[illegible]

LITTLESTOWN

HAVING erected a New DRUG STORE [illegible]

DRUGS AND FAMILY MEDICINES, PURE LIQUORS FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES, PATENT MEDICINES, HORSE POWDERS,

[illegible]

JAMES CRESS.

Littlestown, May 1, 1868. 1y

CANNON'S

MARBLE WORKS,

On Baltimore St., opposite the Court House,

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

Every description of work executed in the FINEST STYLE OF THE ART.

June 1, 1868. tf

Hanover Branch Railroad.

ON and after MONDAY, Dec. 9th, 1867, passenger trains on this Road will run as follows: [illegible]

JOSEPH LEIB, Agent.

Dec. 20, 1867. tf

Pennsylvania Central Railroad

DOUBLE track route running between Philadelphia and Pittsburg. Trains leaving Gettysburg make the following connections with this Trunk line: [illegible]

For further information apply to

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, Gen. Sup't, Altoona, Pa.

Dec. 18, 1868. tf

Northern Central Railway.

Winter Schedule.

[illegible]

EDW. S. YOUNG, Gen. Pass. Agent, Baltimore, Md.

J. N. DUBARRY, Gen. Superintendent, Harrisburg, Penn'a.

Jan. 29, 1869. tf

1115 HOOP SKIRTS. 1115

W. T. HOPKINS

HAS removed his Manufactory and Salesrooms to No. 1115 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA, [illegible]

W. T. HOPKINS.

March 26, 1869. 3m

FURNITURE.

D. C. SHEAFFER,

PETERSBURG (Y. S.) PENN'A,

Is prepared to offer to the Public anything in his line as cheap as can be had in the county.

[illegible]

FURNITURE

made to order. Repairing done neatly, cheaply and with despatch.

Jan. 24, 1868. tf

FARMERS!!!

TRY THE

ALTA VELA PHOSPHATE!

[illegible]

Clothing! Clothing!

NEW AND LARGE ARRIVAL!

J. TINKELHOFF, [illegible]

JACOB TINKELHOFF.

Oct. 9, 1868. tf

NEW FIRM

In New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.

THE undersigned have leased the BRICK WAREHOUSE in New Oxford, where they are carrying on the GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS, [illegible]

MILHORN & BENDER.

New Oxford, May 8, 1868. 1y

WATCHES! WATCHES!!

LEWIS STROUSE [illegible]

CELEBRATED AMERICAN WATCHES, GOLD AND SILVER, [illegible]

LEWIS STROUSE.

June 1, 1868. tf

NEW BUSINESS.

Upholstering and Trimming

WILLIAM T. CLIFT [illegible]

WILLIAM T. CLIFT.

Gettysburg, [illegible]

Agents Wanted to Take Orders

FOR

RECOLLECTIONS AND PRIVATE MEMOIRS

OF

WASHINGTON,

By his adopted son, GEO. W. PARKE CUSTIS, With Illustrations and Explanatory Notes by BENSON J. LOSSING. [illegible]

WILLIAM FLINT, No. 26 South Seventh St., Philadelphia.

Feb. 26, 1869.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS, ALBUMS, CHROMOS

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., 501 Broadway, New York.

[illegible]

CHROMOS

[illegible]

Dec. 1, 1868. 1y

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of McCURDY & DIEHL are requested to call and settle. [illegible]

McCURDY & DIEHL.

Oct. 11, 1867. tf

PRIME HAMS first quality, and reasonable in price, can be found at KALBFLEISCH'S.

NATURE'S GREAT RESTORER

SCHEETZ'S CELEBRATED

BITTER CORDIAL.

THIS medical preparation is now offered to the public [illegible]

PREPARED BY JACOB SHEETZ, Sole Proprietor, N. W. Cor. Fifth and Race Sts., Philada., Pa. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Nov. 13, 1868. 1y

HARDWARE AND GROCERIES

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, [illegible]

BUILDING MATERIALS, CARPENTERS' TOOLS, BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS, COACH FINDINGS, SHOE FINDINGS, CABINET MAKERS' TOOLS, HOUSEKEEPERS' FIXTURES, ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c., GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS, OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c.

[illegible]

JOEL B. DANNER, DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 1, 1867.

ADAMS COUNTY

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED MARCH 18, 1851.

OFFICERS.

[illegible]

A SERVANT FOR ALL.

Roth's Improvement for Opening, Closing, and Latching Gates

MAY be attached to any gate, and operated from a buggy, team or sledge, by one hand [illegible]

ISRAEL BRICKER, Mummasburg, Adams co., Pa.

May 1, 1868. tf

KISSINGER & SHIREMAN,

No. 2 WEST MARKET STREET, YORK PA., AGENTS AND DEALERS IN PIANOS, CABINET ORGANS, MELODEONS AND ALL KINDS OF MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

[illegible]

Dec. 17, 1868. tf

NOAH WALKER & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,

WASHINGTON BUILDING,

165 AND 167 BALTIMORE ST., BALTIMORE MD.

KEEP constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices. [illegible]

Pennsylvania Elastic Sponge Co.,

1111 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

ELASTIC SPONGE,

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CURLED HAIR FOR ALL *UPHOLSTERY PURPOSES.*

CHEAPER THAN FEATHERS OR HAIR AND FAR SUPERIOR. [illegible]

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

June 26, 1868. 1y

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. [illegible]

N. V. 24, 1862.

Licensed Conveyancer.

H. G. WOLF will attend to the WRITING OF DEEDS, BONDS, AGREEMENTS, MORTGAGES, &c., [illegible]

Nov. 8, 1865. tf

APPLES, Raisins, Citron, Currants, Cranberries, and Prunes, at WM. J. MARTIN'S.

Nov. 20, 1868.

REMOVAL!

THE firm of SOPER & McCARTNEY have removed to North Baltimore street near the Diamond [illegible] We have on hand a choice assortment of

CLOCKS, WATCHES,

Gold and Silver

JEWELRY

of all kinds, in latest styles, Silver and Plated Ware, also fine Gold, Silver and Steel

SPECTACLES,

[illegible]

June 19, 1868. tf SOPER & McCARTNEY.

LUMBER YARD

REMOVED.

THE undersigned has moved his Lumber Yard to the north-east corner of Stratton street and the Railroad [illegible]

WHITE PINE PLANK, INCH AND HALF INCH BOARDS, FLOORING, SCANTLING, LATHS, &c., &c., &c.,

[illegible]

JACOB SHEADS.

Gettysburg, May [illegible] 1868. tf

FAHRNEY'S BLOOD SEARCHER,

Or PANACEA

[illegible]

THE GREAT

ZINGARI BITTERS.

A Safe Blood Purifier,

A Splendid Tonic,

A Pleasant Beverage.

A CERTAIN CURE

AND

Preventive of Diseases,

[illegible]

Dyspepsia, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Colic, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption in its first stage, Flatulency, Nervous Debility, Female Complaints, Rheumatism, Dysentery, Acute and Chronic Diarrhoea, Cholera Morbus, Cholera, Typhoid and Typhus Fever, Yellow Fever, Scrofula, Diseases of the Kidneys, Habitual Costiveness, &c., &c.

[illegible]

F. RAHTER & CO., No. 6 N. Front St., Philadelphia.

[illegible]

Send for Circulars.

Feb. 12, 1869. 1y

KLINGEL'S

Boot and Shoe Emporium,

BALTIMORE STREET,

TWO DOORS SOUTH OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

THE undersigned has just returned from the city with the largest and best stock of Boots, Shoes and Gaiters for Spring and Summer, ever offered in Gettysburg. His stock consists of

LADIES CONGRESS GAITERS, LADIES BALMORAL GAITERS, LADIES COMMON GAITERS, LADIES KID SLIPPERS, all styles, LADIES MOROCCO BALMORALS, IN LARGE VARIETY, GENTS FRENCH CALF BOOTS, GENTS AMERICAN CALF BOOTS, GENTS KIP BOOTS, GENTS CONGRESS GAITERS, GENTS CALF BALMORALS, GENTS SLIPPERS, all styles, GENTS BROGANS, &c., &c., MISSES' CONGRESS GAITERS, MISSES' BALMORAL GAITERS, MISSES' MOROCCO BALMORALS, &c., &c., &c., BOYS' CONGRESS GAITERS, BOYS' CALF BALMORALS, BOYS' BROGANS, &c., &c., INFANTS' SHOES, all styles, IN LARGE VARIETY.

[illegible]

D. H. KLINGEL.

Gettysburg, April 17, 1868.

DR. W. H. WITMOR

HAS been in successful practice for a number of years, with the experience of the different Hospitals in Europe and America, [illegible]

NO. 813 FILBERT ST., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

[illegible]

DYSPEPSIA, [illegible]

MELANCHOLY, ABERRATION, [illegible]

RHEUMATISM [illegible]

EPILEPSY, [illegible]

FEMALE DISEASES, [illegible]

CANCER [illegible]

Jan. 29, 1869. 1y

WESTERN LANDS.

I HAVE some valuable WESTERN LANDS which I will trade for one or more FARMS in this county. [illegible]

J. BRINKERHOFF.

Gettysburg, April 3, 1868. tf

HAY WANTED.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices for HAY. Inquire at Spangler's Warehouse, Gettysburg.

GEO. C. STRICKHOUSER.

Nov. 26, 1868. tf

McCURDY & HAMILTON,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, GRAIN, GROCERIES, &C.

THE undersigned are paying at their Warehouse, in Carlisle street, adjoining Buehler's Hall, the highest prices for

FLOUR, WHEAT, RYE, CORN, OATS, BUCKWHEAT, CLOVER AND TIMOTHY SEEDS, HAY, STRAW, &c.

[illegible]

A LARGE SUPPLY OF GROCERIES,

[illegible]

SEVERAL VALUABLE FERTILIZERS,

[illegible]

ROBERT McCURDY, WM. S. HAMILTON.

Gettysburg, July 1, 1867.

NEW FORWARDING

AND

COMMISSION HOUSE.

HAVING purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c., of Culp & Earnshaw, [illegible]

WM. M. BIGHAM, ALEXANDER COBEAN, JAMES BIGHAM.

Jan. 1, 1869. tf

SPEER'S STANDARD

WINE BITTERS!

FOR THE WEAK, FOR THE PALE, FOR THE SICKLY, FOR THE AGED, FOR FEMALES, FOR SPRING USE.

No Bitters Equal to Them!

Speer's Standard Wine Bitters,

MADE OF

WINES, HERBS AND ROOTS.

[illegible]

Young and Old, Male and Female!

[illegible]

ALFRED SPEER, [illegible] New York.

[illegible]

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS.

THE undersigned have resumed the Carriage-making business, at the

OLD STAND,

In East Middle Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

[illegible]

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &c., ON HAND,

[illegible]

REPAIRING DONE WITH DESPATCH

[illegible]

DANNER & ZIEGLER.

July 10, 1868. tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT.

THE undersigned has opened a new Boot and Shoe Establishment, on Carlisle street, near the Railroad Station, in Gettysburg, where he now offers for sale

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers, &c.,

[illegible]

JOHN M. REITLING.

July 3, 1868. 1y

GREAT DISTRIBUTION

By the Metropolitan Gift Company

Cash Gifts to the amount of $2,000,000.

Every Ticket Draws a Prize.

[illegible]

HARPER, WILSON & CO., 173 Broadway, N. Y.

Mar. 12, 1869. 3m

GOOD STOCK

AT PRIVATE SALE.

THE undersigned, residing in Straban township, [illegible]

ABRAHAM TROXEL.

Mar. 5, 1869. tf

AZURENE.

[*Concentrated Indigo.*]

For the Laundry.

It is warranted not to streak, or in any manner injure the finest fabrics. [illegible]

Sold by WM. J. MARTIN, Gettysburg.

Jan. 15, 1869. 6m

A FIRST-RATE FARM

AT PRIVATE SALE,

WITHIN two miles of Gettysburg on the Harrisburg road, with all necessary Improvements, [illegible]

WM. WIBLE, Gettysburg, Pa.

Sept. 27, 1867. tf

HOUSE PAINTING.

GEORGE A. WARNER, HOUSE PAINTER,

South Washington st., Gettysburg, Pa.

GOOD WORK AND MODERATE PRICES.

July 20, 1867.

GLOBE INN,

LITTLESTOWN, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

THE undersigned, having purchased the Globe Inn property, in Littlestown, would most respectfully invite the attention of the public. [illegible]

JOHN GREEN.

Littlestown, May 1, 1868. tf

GLOBE INN,

YORK STREET, NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PENN'A.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, [illegible]

SAMUEL WOLF.

EAGLE HOTEL,

NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

[illegible]

HENRY WILT.

Mar. 11, 1868. tf

KEYSTONE HOUSE,

CHAMBERSBURG ST., GETTYSBURG, PA.

WM. E. MYERS, PROPRIETOR.

[illegible]

FARM IMPLEMENTS.

WILLOUGHBY

GUM SPRING DRILL

[illegible]

GUANO ATTACHMENT.

[illegible]

Harrisburg Fanning Mill,

[illegible]

W. T. WIBLE.

Aug. 21, 1868. tf

A WORD TO THE WISE!

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

TO FARMERS!

GENTLEMEN: I have after long study and a series of experiments found that the soil of Adams county requires something to [illegible]

B. C. RENNER'S

Chemical Fertilizer,

[illegible]

RENNER'S CHEMICAL FERTILIZER

[illegible]

The Object of the Chemical Fertilizer [illegible]

CAUTION.

[illegible]

GEORGE BENDER, [illegible]

Dec. 2, 1868. 1y

BUGGIES & CARRIAGES.

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned has removed his Carriage-making shop to the east end of Middle street, Gettysburg, Pa., where he will continue to build all kinds of work in his line, viz:

CARRIAGES, TROTTING & FALLING-TOP BUGGIES, JAGGER WAGONS, &c., &c.

[illegible]

REPAIRING promptly done, and at lowest rates.

W. K. GALLAGHER.

June 26, 1868. 1y

MORO PHILLIPS'

GENUINE IMPROVED

SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

STANDARD GUARANTEED.

For Sale at Manufacturer's Depots,

No. 27 North Front St., Philadelphia,

AND

No. 95 South St., Baltimore.

And by Dealers in general throughout the country.

[illegible]

MORO PHILLIPS, Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.

March 12, 1869. 3m

MARVIN'S

CHROME IRON

SPHERICAL BURGLAR

SAFES.

WILL RESIST ALL BURGLARS' INSTRUMENTS FOR ANY LENGTH OF TIME.

Please send for Catalogue of Fire and Burglar Proof Safes.

MARVIN & CO., 265 Broadway, New York. 721 Chestnut St., Philadelphia. [illegible]

March 12, 1869. 3m

Robert D. Armor,

GAS FITTER, PLUMBER AND BELL HANGER,

East Middle St., half a square from the Court-house,

GETTYSBURG, PA.,

WILL promptly attend to all orders in his line. Work done in the most satisfactory manner, and at prices as low as can possibly be afforded to make a living. [illegible]

Bells hung, and furnished if desired.

Dec. 13, 1867. tf

WARE!—WARE!!—WARE!!!—A fine assortment of Stone China Ware, also Stone Ware, with a new style Coffee Pot, a first-rate article, all cheap, at OLLESPIE & CO'S.

GENTLEMEN'S furnishing Goods all kinds and styles at NORRIS'.

THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY

BY H. J. STAHLE.

TERMS.—Two Dollars per annum in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in advance. No subscription discontinued, unless at the option of the publisher, until all arrearages are paid.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates. [illegible]

JOB PRINTING of all kinds done with dispatch, and in workmanlike manner, and at the living rates.

OFFICE on Baltimore street, [illegible] the Court House, [illegible] Compiler on building.

Attornies, Physicians,

[illegible] McCONAUGHY, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS. [illegible]

J. C. NEELY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. [illegible]

WM. A. DUNCAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. [illegible]

EDWARD B. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. [illegible]

JOS. H. LINN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW. [illegible]

Dr. C. W. BENSON

HAS LOCATED [illegible]

Dr. J. W. C. O'NEAL'S

OFFICE AND DWELLING [illegible]

Dr. J. E. BERKSTRESSER

HAVING located in NEW OXFORD [illegible]

Dr. J. E. CATHER

[illegible]

Dr. H. S. HUBER,

PHYSICIAN, SURGEON [illegible]

Dr. T. C. WOLF,

HAVING LOCATED AT EAST BERLIN, ADAMS COUNTY, [illegible]

J. LAWRENCE HILL, M. D.,

DENTIST. [illegible]

DR. WM. STALLSMITH,

DENTIST, [illegible]

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

[illegible]

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

[illegible]

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

For sale by A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg, Pa.

CHEAP FOR CASH!

NEW STORE! GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &c. [illegible]

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, SALT, &c., with FISH, BACON, LARD, &c.

Also, Liquors,—

WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, WHISKEY, Rum and everything else in the line. [illegible] This is the place to buy CHEAP FOR CASH.

April [illegible] GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.

WESTERN Pre-Emption Lands.

I HAVE on hand a few TRACTS of No. 1 [illegible] land, pre-emption lands, located near Railroads, County Towns, &c., in well settled neighborhoods, which I will sell or exchange at a fair price for Real Estate in Adams county, Pa.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

Feb. [illegible] tf

CONSUMPTION can be Cured by DR. C. G. GARRISON'S New Process of Treatment. Call or address Dr. C. G. GARRISON, 211 South EIGHTH Street, Philadelphia. P. S.—Special attention given to THROAT and LUNG Diseases. Feb. 26, '69. 1y

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